The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,627 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
L NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Alderton	12th March
— NIZAM	2735	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3951	650	E. Asmundsen	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. G. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3432	500	W. J. Nautes	16th "
L CLYDE	4174	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3887	650	H. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	3264	500	J. Sivewright	7th May
— GWALIOR	2735	500	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PEKIN	3950	600	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 4, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy: 1st Class, Rs. 300, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	540	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 400	Rs. 480	

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	5th March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 91, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	600	25th May

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE above steamer will sail punctually at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th March.

A steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder to convey Passengers on board at 3-30 p.m.

All passengers should be on board by 4-15 p.m. Heavy baggage should be sent to the Company's shed, Prince's Dock, not later than 2 p.m. on Friday. Only small hand packages can be taken on the steam launch.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1886. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE LIQUIDATION OF INSOLVENT DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN FLEMING & Co. BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,

6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
CORDING FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 18 inches diameter.
3 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOOLDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.

Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 8th March, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the above line. Two Saloons and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms. For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and aragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S PEPSINE WINE

IS MANUFACTURED WITH THE BEST AND PUREST ENGLISH PEPSINE.

THIS is a useful and agreeable Preparation made by a new process, so that the Wine really contains Pepsine in solution, with its medicinal properties unimpaired.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO BE LET, from about 1st May next, an Upper-storied Commodious furnished BUNGALOW on "Two Ridge," Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, known as "Ansty Lodge." For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the very desirable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, now in the occupation of Professor Wordsworth. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable fully furnished FLAT in the Fort, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Four Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 150. Also another furnished Four Bed Rooms, at Rs. 60 per month. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort, House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on "Lower Road," Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of J. Westlake, Esq. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINE EHOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA GRASS CLOTH, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.

AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.

No. 42, Kalbadevi-road.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges, Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15.8 in reverse part English and Persian containing 24,000 English and 30,000 Persian word and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulvi Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils 2-cwt Blocks, and all classes of Cotton spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Hessil Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Forss-road, Byculla.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 „, 9 „, 6 „ notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SHAPOORJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHEDWAR of Bombay, Parsee, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or other wise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office. No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground cart or plantation called "cheer" together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow cookroom and shed standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1 situated in Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 3397 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Road, on or towards the West by the cart of Ibrahim Sumsoodin Fenker or—Ballumia Yakharwalla, on or towards the North by the cart of Thakoor Raghoojee *alias* Walla shet Bhatia and on or towards the south by the cart of Haji Moly Kuval known as Bangerwalla's cart which pieces of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 23 new No. 4586 and new survey No. 1-17.—Dated this 26th day of February 1886.

PESTANJEE & RUSTOM,
Attorneys Purchasers.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGIGAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COME AND SEE.
THE NEW ARTWARE.
FIRST TIME IMPORTED IN INDIA.
THE NEW MAJOLICA MOSSWARE.
FANCY CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE.
CROCKERYWARE AND BREAKFAST SERVICES.
CHEAPEST ELECTROPLATED WARE.
FANCY FIGURES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, VASES.
WALL BRACKETS AND PICTURE FRAMES.
OUR PRICES ARE ACKNOWLEDGED CHEAP.

SHROFF BROTHERS,

No. 6, HORNBY ROW, TELEPHONE No. 267.
No. 52, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, TELEPHONE No. 276.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	„ 24-0.	„ 24-0.	„ 22-8.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 36 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.

No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond, and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (Plain and Jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Gold
Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gipsy Ring.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.
Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made order in the best style.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE have just unpacked a fresh Consignment of SWISS CIGARS, expressly manufactured for us, selling at very low prices.

	Per Box	Rs. a.		Per Box	Rs. a.
Ade Villar		6 0	Corona		5 0
Tabasca		7 0	Florida		4 0
La Gaza		3 8	National		3 8
La Miranda		3 8	Bella Signora		2 0
Lavante		6 0	Aquilla De Ara		2 0
La Semiramis		6 0	Garfield		2 0
Granda Long	Pckt of 100	3 8	Amanda		2 0
Granda Court		3 8	Cordado Tabasca		3 8
Vevey Court	Pckt of 200	3 8	Las Palmas		2 0
Bertie		3 8	La Real		3 0
Cigarettes Havanas		6 0	Alsatia		3 0
Old England	Per Box	3 8	Patria		3 0
Vevey Long	Pckt of 100	3 8			

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	„ 60
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	„ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	„ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	„ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	„ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

PERFECT LAWNS.
IN GRENDINE FITTING
CANVAS ZEPHYRS COSTUMES.
LACES, SURAHS.
FOULARD SILKS, AND A VARIETY OF LIGHT THIN TEXTURES AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

LIQUEURS, &c.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. pts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs.
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	54 0	56 0
Chartreuse, green, per bottle	8 0	...
Do. yellow „	6 12	...
Benedictine from the Monastery	65 0	68 0
Maraschino de Zara, best	56 0	
Kümmell, finest Riga	39 8	
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	42 0	44 0
Orange Bitters, best	28 0	
Vermouth	21 0	...
Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	29 8
Lime-Juice Cordial	14 0	
BEER.		
Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	6 2
Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4 2
German Pilsener Beer	5 8	4 0
CIDER, ETC.		
Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8

COGNAC IN JARS.	Credit. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
Cognac **** Very superior Old Pale	16 0
„ *** Superior Old Pale	14 0
„ ** Fine Old very soft	13 0
„ * Capital Peg,	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping ... 9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do.	1 gal. Rs. 2	0 each.
1 c. do. do.	2 „ „ 3	0 „
Do. do. do.	4 „ „ 4	0 „

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	Credit. 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	Gals Hhd. Rs. a.
MANZANILLA.	43 0	130 0	248 0	485 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
St. Estephe	246 0
Medoc	190 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

RATES AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
OF SIR A. SULLIVAN'S MELODRAMATIC OPERA,
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
TO-NIGHT
Commencing at 9-15 p.m. sharp.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Major-General Stanley	Mr. Craig.
The Pirate King	,, Nicholson.
Samuel (his Lieutenant)	,, Dixon.
Frederic (The Pirate Apprentice),	Chisholm.
Sergeant of Police	Ward.
Mabel (Gl. Stanley's daughter)	Mrs. Hargrave.
Edith	,, Dixon.
Kate	Miss Macfarlane.
Isabel	F. Macfarlane.
Ruth (Pirate Maid of all work)	Mrs. Morland.
Chorus of General Stanley's Daughters	Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Moseley Mayne, Miss Pilleau, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Turner, &c. &c.
Chorus of Pirates & Policemen	Messrs. Bake, Birley, Brooks, Ferrier, Greenway, Hardie, Macbeth, MacGillivray, Maguire, Merriman, Nixon, O'Connor, Roughton, Turner, Yeld, &c. &c.
Musical Directress	Mrs. MORLAND.
Acting & Stage Manager	Mr. C. FERRERS NICHOLSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 16	Pit Stalls	Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4	Pit	,, 1
Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Boxes and Stalls may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DANCE fixed for the 8th instant is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 11th idem.
J. WATLEY,
Hony. Secy.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists &c., Bombay.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ground-floor of a well situated BUNGALOW on Mount-road, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, at Matheran, for the present Hot Season, the well-known BUNGALOW "PARADISE LODGE", having four bed-rooms, drawing and dining-room. Last year occupied by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on or before MONDAY, the 15th instant, at the Company's Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, for erecting a corrugated Iron Godown.
Forms of tender, specification, and conditions may be obtained at the Company's Office, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

THE RIPON PLANTING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that tenders for the whole or any portion of 1,522 shares of Rs. 1 each representing the unallotted capital of the above Company, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th day of March, current.
Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit of one Rupee for each share tendered for.
The highest tender or tenders will be accepted, and in the instance of equality of tenders shareholders of the Company will receive the preference.
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers,
Ripon Planting Co., Ld.
17, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
N. B.—Copies of the Memo. and Articles of Association of the Company, also forms of application for shares may be obtained at the office of the Company.
Bombay, 5th March, 1886.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."
LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Reriot Maitland, C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign, and highly approved of it.
It is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.
"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

per day,		or	per day
Goode's Food	Desiccated ... lbs.	Goode's Food	Desiccated ... ½ lbs.
Hay	... 14 lbs.	Grain, Barley or Oats	... 5 lbs.
		Hay	... 14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Food	Desiccated ... 8 lbs.	Goode's Food	Desiccated ... 5 lbs.
Hay	... 10 lbs.	Grain, Barley or Oats	... 5 lbs.
		Hay	... 10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Delicate Shades of Pink, Blue, Cream, Cardinal, Ruby, Gold.
Cash per pair, Rs. 2-8.
Openwork fronts—Cream, Blue, Pink, Cardinal, & Ruby.
Per pair, Rs. 3-0.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL
Sent free on receipt of a Card.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE,
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL, PLEASANT TO APPLY AND PERMANENT IN USE.
Per Case, Rs. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JAMES'
"MALMERFINE"
CURES SEA SICKNESS,
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF, AND IS THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, ETC.
Malmerfine is the NATURAL CURE, not only for Sea-Sickness, but for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON IMPORTATION.
SPONGES, SPONGES.
IN ALL SIZES, SHAPES, AND QUALITY.
FOR
THE BATH, TOILET, AND NURSERY.
OSSESSING GREAT ABSORBENT PROPERTY
From as. 8 to Rs. 16 each piece.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD CLINICAL OR FEVER THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. a.
Standard Hospital Thermometer, self-registering, in neat case	3 8
Casella's, with extra bold Index	5 8
Patent Indestructible Index, in neat case	4 0
Arnold's improved with magnified and Indestructible Index in Bayonet Joint. G. S. Case	9 0
Cooper, Madon's Lens front, Indestructible Magnified Index with Kew certificate for accuracy	6 0
Hick's Patent "One Minute" certificate for accuracy	6 8
Hick's Patent opaque stem with Indestructible Index, in neat case	4 8
Clinical Thermometers in set of two, one curved and other straight, in morrocco leather case	7 8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL } To-night
TOWN HALL } at
TOWN HALL } 9 o'clock.

POPULAR } REMENYI } POPULAR
CONCERT } REMENYI } CONCERT

POPULAR } REMENYI } CONCERT
POPULAR } REMENYI } CONCERT
POPULAR } REMENYI } CONCERT

THE GEMS OF
ENGLISH } IRISH } SCOTCH
MUSIC } MUSIC } MUSIC

TOWN HALL } To-night
TOWN HALL } at
TOWN HALL } 9 o'clock.

EDOUARD REMENYI
EDOUARD REMENYI
EDOUARD REMENYI
will at the
TOWN HALL
TO-NIGHT, 9 P.M.,
GRAND REMENYI
POPULAR CONCERT
Play the following Violin Solos :—
Fantasie on "Les Huguenots."
"Auld Robin Gray."
"The Campbells are Comin'."
"Home Sweet Home."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Annie Laurie."
"Charlie is my Darlin'."
Le Marseillaise
and his famous introduction and improvisation on
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING.
WILL TO-NIGHT AT THE
TOWN HALL.
AT THE
GRAND REMENYI.
POPULAR CONCERT.
Sing the following selections.
"Within a mile O'Edinboro' Toon."
"Katheleen Mavourneen (Crouch.)
"Looking Back" (Sullivan.)
"Comin thro' the Rye."
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE
WILL TO-NIGHT AT THE
TOWN HALL.
AT THE
GRAND REMENYI.
POPULAR CONCERT
Play the following piano solos.
Minuetto (Transcribed by Josephy) Bocherini.
Pasquinade ..... Golschalk.
and
Fantasia Scotch Melodies ..... Luckstone.
REMENYI
in Bombay.
Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
BOOK YOUR SEATS
AT SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
AND AVOID THE CRUSH.
Manager ..... FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier ..... J. FOSTER.

OWING to the BURSTING of a MAIN PIPE at the BYCULLA RACE-COURSE, the RACES that were to come out TO-DAY are POSTPONED until a day to be fixed hereafter.
H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the A. SU AT FLOOD RELIEF FUN , 1883, will be held at the residence of Sheth Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Hornby Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 13th March, 1886, at 5 p. m., to consider the proposal of the Executive Committee to appoint the trustees in whom the Surplus Funds now in its hands may be vested and who may be authorized to use them for relief on similar calamities in future, and to approve the draft trust deed prepared for the purpose.
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
For self & Co., Honorary Secretaries.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, Bazar Gate-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1886, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business :—
I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To elect directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Bombay, 5th March, 1886. Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE of remaining Stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Postonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Postonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 632.
SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT MARINE LINES STORE YARD.
Under instructions from Colonel W. Merriman, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m., consisting of doors, windows, posts, ree fire-wood, ceiling cloth, pipes, wooden railing, water meters, &c,
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies, Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

TELEPHONE CLERK WANTED, apply P. & O. COMPANY, Fort.

HANDKERCHIEVES! HANDKERCHIEVES!!—From annas 11 per dozen. Cheapest ever offered. Great variety to select from.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!—From annas 12 per pair. Frillings, Laces, Flowers, Fans, Sunshades. Very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COMPARE OUR PRICES with other firms for similar Goods, and you will at once see the difference. Price List free.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, complete GINNING FACTORY in working order. 9 Macarthy gins.—Apply MACHINE EXCHANGE, Bombay.

CONFISERIE DE PARIS—Ice Creams and Cream Sodas.—Forbes-street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

CONFISERIE DE PARIS—Neapolitaine Ices, Tutti, Fruitty. Forbes-street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

CONFISERIE DE PARIS—Bon-Bons, Chocolate Creams, Bon-Bon a la Duchee.
W. J. ESSAI.

CONFISERIE DE PARIS—Cakes, Pastry, and English, French, and Allahabad Confectionery.
W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED at once a FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER for an Hill Station. Apply stating terms to Miss PACQUET, Lucknow, N.-W. P.

FOR THE COMING HOT SEASON we will keep our Ice-cream shop open till 12 at night at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 3, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, 30 bobbin reels, 40 hanks each, and 3 Winding Frames. For prices, &c., apply to the UNITED MERCHANTS Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVALS! French Satins, Satin Gauze, Navy Worsted Suits, Fancy Cambric Handkerchiefs, Oxford shirts, &c.—At the CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

BONA-FIDE SALE.—Rare opportunity. Sale of China Depository Shop, No. 30, Apollo-street, this day, at 1-30 p. m., by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent Managing Clerk with a good knowledge of law and practice. Apply to Messrs. Winter and Burder, 23, Meadows-street, Fort.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Rose water Ice. Ham, Bacon and Cheese, As. 12 per lb. Cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb. MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

ON VIEW, Mr. Branson's very valuable household furniture by "Wimbridge," C. Spring Barouche, pair of Arab Horses, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Battery.

THE SALE of H. E. Monsr. A. Agliardi's valuable household furniture, English-built Brougham and pair of Arabs, plants, &c., Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, to-day, at 1 p. m.

WHISKEY.—Slater Rodger and Co's finest old Scotch Whiskey, Thistle Blend, Three-stars, Rs. 24 per doz. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

VOLKART BROTHERS are now importing excellent Portwines from J. W. Burmester, Oporto, in qualities at Rs. 19, 22, 27 and 38. Detailed price list published three times a week.

JUST received a fresh supply of Bavarian Export Beer from the Inselbranerei, London. Samples on application.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge. Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Musjid.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each: for one, Rs. 10 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH. Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—Beautiful Boots and Shoes for ladies and children. Satin slippers for Parsee ladies, very pretty.—A. STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, and to the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAVE a trial of diseases of horses as Farcy, Bursaby Lameness, &c., at Byculla Veterinary Stables, ite M. GOSLA, and also every kind of Shoeing done, opposite Kemp and Co.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Eidon-road, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 13, Marine-street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, the property of the Bombay Hunt,—Chestnut Arab Horse, about 14-1, 7 years old, believed sound, been regularly hunted this season, Rs. 400. Apply C. GRAY, the Kennels, Worlee, or Bombay Club.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

PIVER'S EAU DU COLOGNE DES PRINCE'S—Eau Triple Etheree de Cologne, in large and small bottles.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.
A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c., address
THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality. Salary Rs. 400.
Only those who possess a competent knowledge of Municipal Engineering need apply, and preference will be given to a gentleman with special knowledge of Water and Drainage Works.
Applications will be received up to 15th March next, and should be addressed—President, Sukkur Municipality, Sukkur, Sind.
By order,
SCOTT McKENZIE,
Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Com.
Sukkur, 23rd February, 1886.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s House of Correction and H. M.'s Government Workhouse at Byculla, from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.
THE Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 13th March, 1886.
Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent, House of Correction, and Governor, Government Workhouse.
Jail Office, Byculla, February 27th, 1886.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 22.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process, Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent and self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velvet-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful toned iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V.P.P., packed Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRITZ'S CAFFEE saves one third, and extracts all the delicious qualities of the Coffee Rs. 3-8 or packed by V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HANDY CASH DRAWERS, a neat cash box of upright form with three drawers, and receptacle for Bank or cheque book, patent lever lock No. 1 size Rs. 12, No. 2 size Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Bombay.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART, WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and PRESSERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in
High horizontal high-pressure STOCK
valves from 10 to 25 H.P. ssure Engines w
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NOTICES.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1	0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	,,	1	2
Do. MUTTON	,,	1	2
ROAST BEEF	,,	1	2
ROAST MUTTON	,,	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES	,,	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.
THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame. Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
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BARRIE Co.; DE HEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
HE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	March	5th,	2h. 55m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	13th,	6h. 8m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	20th,	9h. 24m. a.m.
Last Quarter...	"	27th,	3h. 39m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M. ft.	H. M. ft.
Sat. 6	Byculla Club Ladies' Tiffin Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 4 p.m. Romonyi, Town Hall, 9 p.m.	6 17	6 6	11 53m ——	5 30m 5 31 a
Sun. 7	Quinquagesima or Sexagesima.	6 16	6 6	0 9m. 6 0 23 a. 6	6 3m 6 0 a
Mon. 8	Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Sale of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company's property, 3 p.m. Bombay Races Lotteries.	6 15	6 6	0 37m 6 0 51 a. 6	6 29m 6 32 a
Tu. 9	Bombay Races. English mail expected per s.s. Australia."	6 15	6 7	1 4m 7 1 67 a. 7	7 0m 7 5 a
Wed. 10	Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay Saw Mills Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Indian Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Bombay Races Lotteries.	6 14	6 7	1 34m 7 2 3 a. 7	7 33m 7 40 a
Thr. 11	Bombay Races. Election of three Port Trustees by Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	6 13	6 7	2 4m 8 2 46 a. 8	8 9m 8 20 a
Fri. 12	Bombay Club, Adjd. Half-yearly General Meeting, 5 45 p.m. Bombay Races Lotteries. Promenade Concert, Ladies' Gymkhana. Election of three Port Trustees by Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Recital, 6 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Nepaul, 5 p.m.	6 12	6 7	2 38m 8 3 26 a. 9	8 54m 9 18a.

* Left Aden at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, 3rd inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, MARCH 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 1, 210 & 220.
11 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and sermon.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. Wilford, M.A. Hymns 208 and 210.
Magnificat at Nunc Dimittis—Wesley in F.
Anthem.—"O Lord how manifold are Thy works."—Barnby.

Ash Wednesday, March 10.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Litany and Communion Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Thursday, March 11.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 224, 317 and 361.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 225, 265 and 280.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 5, 260 and 325.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 220, 242 and 24.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 291 and 260.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 303, 282, and 302.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 156, 159 and 251.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 245, 45) and 25.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (English.)
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon (Hindustani.)
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School (Zenana Class.)
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 210, 189 and 370. (English.)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Grant Road.
Rev. J. S. Stone, M.D., Pastor.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Preaching.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, sermon and Holy Communion.
2-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Meeban or Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Olympia in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Ship Sir Launcelot, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends in port, a Thanksgiving Service a season will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-15 a.m.; Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Byculla Club—Ladies' Tiffin.
Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 4 p.m.
Volunteer parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Town Hall Romonyi Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—Lalpoora (s), from Newcastle. Yesterday:—Lalpoora (s), from London; Guiana Meimer, Mauritius; and Pachumba (s), Bassein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Canada (s), for Persian Gulf; Burman (s), Kurrachee and K. Coast; Siam (s), Marseilles, &c; Poonoa (s), Mangalore; Belarena (s), Marseilles; and Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Deccan, Lalpoora, and Aurelia entered, and the s. s. Nyanza and Rydal Hall left the dock yesterday.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGER BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—Mdlle. Peroux was an additional passenger for Suez, by the s.s. Siam, which sailed for Marseilles yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Deccan will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 6 p. m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Kunchoredas Varjeevandas, residing on the Mint Road, Fort, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of currency notes and cash, valued at Rs 50, from his cupboard.

BEHAR CROPS.—In the Basin, Buldana, Akola, and Wun districts the *rabi* crops have suffered from blight in the months of January last. Cattle diseases are still prevalent in a few districts.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th ult., was 19,846, maunds, and increase in money Rs. 7,839.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Mr. Cooper convicted Chota Rama Nataxar, a Manomedan, at the Police Court yesterday, on a charge of selling opium without a license. Failing to disprove the charge, the accused was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's hard Labour.

GAMBLERS.—Sirdar Ahmed *alias* Syud Saheb and sixteen others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Arimuttuk Purushram street, on Thursday night last. Accused No 1 and two others were fined Rs 15 each, two others Rs. 20 each, one Rs 15, three others Rs 10 each, one Rs 2, and the rest Re 1 each.

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—Alarakoo Emamu, a Mahomedan of the Weaver caste, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to Chundum, his wife, on Thursday morning, by biting off the tip of her nose. The prosecutrix being laid up in hospital, the case was postponed for hearing for a week, and the accused was remanded to jail.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a Mahomedan lad aged 6 years, named Abdool Hoosein Moosajee, whilst running across Dongree street, was knocked down by a bullock cart, and one of the wheels passing over his left leg, caused a compound fracture a little above the ankle. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejal Hospital, where it was deemed necessary to amputate the leg, but the parents of the boy declined to have it done. He is at present lying in a critical condition.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A correspondent, writing to us from Mach on the 24th ult., states:—An accident occurred on the Bolan Railway at the 38th mile to a down train. The derailment took place 110 feet from the bridge and ran 210 feet before coming to a stop, smashing seven cribs. Two engines dropped through, three bogie wagons telescoped, and a fourth bogie wagon damaged. Two firemen were hurt by jumping off, and are in a good way to recovery. The railway officers are taking every step to clear the line, a diversion in the meantime is being made, and traffic will soon be resumed.—*Sind Gazette.*

A RUNAWAY SCHOOLBOY.—Mr. Callaghan, employed on the G. I. P. Railway, reported to the police at the Prince's Dock, on Thursday, that his brother, a lad about 14 years of age, and a day-scholar attending the Scottish School, Byculla, was missing for the last three days. The boy was found yesterday morning on board the steamship Nyanza lying in the Prince's Dock and bound to leave for England yesterday. He has, it appears signed the ship's articles as assistant to the steward, having represented to the captain that he was a stranger here, and was starving. The captain, on learning the circumstances, allowed the boy to leave the ship with his brother.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND.—Mr. John Hay Grant, Collector of Bombay, sold at his office at the Secretariat, yesterday, two plots of Government land situated at Byculla. The reserved Government price was Rs. 2 per square yard, and the different plots measured respectively 3234½ and 3,055 sq. yds. They are situated at Clerke and D. Lisle Roads. There were a few capitalists who attended, but in both sales the bidding lay between a Mussalman, and a Bhattia gentleman. For the first plot at Clerke Road the bidding was very brisk, and commencing at Rs. 6,700 ran up at once to Rs. 10,300; and the land was eventually sought by a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Ismael Muckar, for Rs. 14,000. The second plot was purchased by the same gentleman, who is in partnership with another Mussalman, named Lucknaji Sultanajee, for Rs. 8,000. The plots were sold on a 99 years' renewable lease.

A DISHONEST RAILWAY POLICEMAN.—Jairam Crishnajee, a policeman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, during duty at the Byculla Railway station, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of eight annas belonging to a Madrassee native Christian woman, named Maryam Jessie. The evidence for the prosecution was, that on the morning of the 27th ultimo, the complainant arrived at the Byculla Railway station by the Raichore mail train with a railway ticket from Tripatty to Callian, and consequently had to pay the excess fare from Callian to Byculla, which amounted to eight annas. The complainant gave the accused one rupee, asking him to pay the excess fare, and to return the eight annas to her. After paying for the excess fare, he failed to return the balance to the complainant, but simply returned the receipt. The complainant then reported the matter to the coaching clerk, and appropriated the eight annas to his own use. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Inspector Rennie charged Khontar Garoo, a ghorawalla, before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with stealing Re. 1-8, the property of Lieutenant Charles Carnegy. The complainant, while in charge of the officers' mess on Tuesday night, Lieutenant Pease, who was living in the same bungalow, sent his butler to his room for a Re. 1-00 note which he had left in his pocket. As the butler was leaving the room he heard a noise in the bungalow verandah. He went there and found the accused at a table-drawer. In answer to Lieut. Pease's butler the accused replied he was in the room, and on being asked opened his hand and showed the note in it. The butler then reported the matter to complainant, who took the money from accused and made him over to the police. Accused had no business in the room as he was Lieut. Pease's ghorawallah. There had been 3 in the answer, but only the 1 part of it has been found. His Worship asked Lieut. Pease if the accused had shown him any certificates when taken into his service. He replied he believed not. His Worship remarked it was very necessary in engaging servants here to demand their papers, as many who were previously convicted of theft offered themselves as servants. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—The case in which Ramdeen Soobyan, a coachman, and Abdoolaly Dawoodbuoy, a Borah, were charged before Mr. Ryan with driving furiously without due regard to the safety of others, and abatement of the offence, was called on yesterday. Mr. Dinshaw, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Baishankar, and Dinshaw, appeared for Mrs. Avem, and Mr. Wilkin defended No. 2. Mr. Dinshaw stated the circumstances of the case, remarked that cases of furious driving had of late been very frequent, though the police had taken vigorous steps to stop it. This case was one of singular carelessness, and he hoped His Worship would show some mark of his displeasure by dealing severely with the accused. His Worship thought the request was quite uncalled for. It was not professional to remind him what to inflict; it was unnecessary and not in good form. No. 1, in answer to the Court, stated the accident to the crowded state of the road and to his desire to avoid collision with other carriages. He admitted he was on the wrong side of the road, but he had to go there as there were a number of carriages and carts and a tramway going along. The horse being a new one took fright. Mr. Wilkin stated that he did not know why No. 2 was charged; he did not drive and did not abet the offence. His client was little cruelly and not criminally. His Worship said it appeared to him to be so, but he could not strike out the case against him as he had been charged by the police. Mrs. Avem then narrated the circumstances of the accident, and added that she was still suffering from the shock. She was so much shaken that she could not sleep a night, and was strongly advised medically to go to England. The coachman, a Parsee, and inspector Jones were then examined. Mr. Jones stated he had stopped the carriage of the accused, which was driving by No. 2 very furiously. There was no excavation just opposite the scene of the accident. No. 2 was discharged after Mr. Wilkin addressed the Court, and the case against No. 1 was adjourned till to-day, his Worship being desirous of visiting the spot.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following are the firing scores made by "B" Company in the "Wyer Cup" competition at Caoria on the 4th inst.:—

	500	800	Total.
Capt Brown, R S	33	26	59
Sergt Warne, N	30	26	56
Corpl Tate, W	33	23	56
Lieut, English, T M	33	20	53
Lce-Corpl Bailey, C H ...	35	14	49
Vol Nichol, W	23	24	47
Vol Hall, C	23	23	46
			365
Add.....			1
Total...			366

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th March, 1886.

Means of observations 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 902
Temperature of the Air	79 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72 2
Dew Point	69 0
Relative humidity of Air	708
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	86 9
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71 9
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	393

* From midnight to midnight.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 5.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A LAND DISPUTE.

DADABHOY PESTONJEE VS. PURMANUNDAS JIVANDAS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Latham, who was some time ago an acting Judge of the High Court. The Hon. K. T. Telang, has ructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the defendant and respondent. The suit in the Court below had been brought in regard to certain land taken by the Municipality, under the Land Acquisition Act, for the Bhundarwada Reservoir from the respondent. The appellant, who was a tenant on the land, claimed a share in the compensation allowed to respondent, against whom he filed a suit. Purmanundas, on the other hand, filed a suit to eject the appellant.

The parties had now come to an arrangement in settlement of both the suit and the cross-suit. Their Lordships passed the following consent decree:—Respondent to be allowed to withdraw the money now in the hands of the Collector of Bombay, namely, Rs. 1,31,500 with interest. He was to apply Rs. 3,630 with interest towards satisfaction of the arrears of rent due to him by the appellant in respect of portions of the land. The appellant was within thirty days to pay to the respondent the balance of the rents, and the respondent was to execute to him fresh leases of the ground at Bhundarwada Hill, Gunna Bowdi, and Byculla cattle. The terms, area, and extent of the ground at Bhundarwada Hill to be fixed by Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, who was to be the sole arbitrator between the parties, and was further to determine whether or not the appellant had encroached upon any portions of the land on the hill, to fix the damages, if any, &c. The appeal to be withdrawn, each party paying his own costs.

DELAY IN PRINTING PAPER BOOKS.

GOVERDHUN PETAMBER VS. CHUTTOORBHOOJ WALLJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Pinney, now a retired Judge of the Court. The suit was in reference to a contract, which one of the parties stated had been duly executed, while the other alleged a breach of it. The Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Mulla, for the respondent.

Mr. Telang moved for a month's postponement, saying that the printing of the paper book was not finished, and would take another three weeks.

Mr. Jardine hoped their Lordships would not accept the excuse offered by his learned friend. It was only the other day that a question arose about the printing of these paper-books; and in these days of quick printing, there ought to be no such difficulty as that mentioned.

After some further discussion, the hearing of the appeal was adjourned till the 25th inst.

DAMAGES AGAINST A SHIP MASTER.

ALEXANDER POPE AND OTHERS VS. HUSSUMBHOY VISRAM AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision given by Mr. Justice Scott in favour of the plaintiffs and respondents. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the appellan s and defendants; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the plaintiffs and respondents.

The first appellant is the master, and the other two are the owners of the barque Carvale. The suit in the Court below was brought against them by the respondents for alleged damages to a large consignment of sugar from the Mauritius; and the case consisted of very little oral evidence, and depended almost entirely on evidence taken under commission. In March 1884, the respondents and their constituents shipped from the Mauritius for Bombay over 3,000 bags of sugar. On the arrival of the Carvale in Bombay, much of the sugar was found to be damaged. Some of the bags were quite empty, and others were nearly so. On a survey being held, 81 bags were found to be damaged by salt water, and were sold by the respondents on account of whom it might concern. The suit to recover Rs. 4,136 as damages. The appellants and defendants, in their defence, affirmed that what damage there might be was caused by the perils of the sea, such as those mentioned in the bills of lading, and not through any negligence on their part.

Mr. Latham said the damage was caused by salt water making its way through one of the ports, and the only question in the case was whether the port was improperly closed at the time the vessel was leaving the Mauritius, or whether the port was struck, as the appellants believed was the case, by some floating timber. There was now more the supposition of a portion of the timber had been lost, and there was a scrape along the point outside, while a piece of timber was taken off the rudder. That was on the night after leaving the Mauritius.

The Chief Justice.—Was it a merman that struck the vessel? (A laugh.)

Mr. Latham.—Well, there is evidence of a swordfish before this striking a vessel.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Whales have been known to strike ships.

Mr. Latham said they had direct evidence on the point that it was something from the outside that struck the vessel, and that there was very rough weather that night. At the voyage, it was discovered that there was a certain amount of leakage, and the pumps had to be worked. There was also a drainage of the sugar, which was common to certain kinds of sugar. The amount of damage was not found till the arrival of the vessel in Bombay.

The reading of the evidence was proceeded with.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

DISCHARGE OF A PRISONER UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

THE EMPRESS VS. HEMAJEE BALLAJEE.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in the case of the accused whom, differing from the unanimous verdict of the jury, he found guilty of murder in causing the death of one Bhaji Bin Bhoodas. Four other persons were charged with the murder along with the accused, but they were acquitted and discharged by the Session Judge Mr. Gover mauran Tripathi appeared for the accused, and Mr. Inverarity for the Crown.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The accused and his two sons and two nephews were charged with the murder of Bhaiji, the police patel of Wantada. According to the evidence, Bhaijee was sleeping outside his house on the night of the 7th November, and received several stabs in the head which injured the brain. The village watchmen stated that they recognised some of the accused as they ran away. A nephew of the deceased was also sleeping in the same bed and also first three accused. A sheath was found on the bed near the corpse of the murdered patel; and the evidence showed that the sheath belonged to the prisoner Hemajee. The Session Judge believed the evidence given to be true. It was clearly proved upon the evidence, in Mr. Walker's opinion, that the accused had a bitter quarrel with the deceased about a field, of which he had not got possession at the time of the murder. The Session Judge was of opinion that the confession of the accused fully confirmed the case against him, and he had not the least reason to believe that it was not voluntarily made. It appeared to be a perfectly natural and genuine confession. Mr. Walker found nothing to support the suggestion that the deceased was killed in connection with a woman, and considered it was fully proved that the accused Hemajee killed the deceased after returning to the village and failing to obtain his field. His confession, the fact that he had a quarrel with the deceased, and that the sheath found was his, proved the case against him, in Mr. Walker's opinion, beyond any reasonable doubt. He could not believe that the accused would have made the confession if he had been innocent.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the evidence in the case was not satisfactory. There were reasonable doubts as to the identification of the sheath as the property of the accused. The inquest report was not clear on material points. The confession of the accused seemed to contradict the whole case made against him. For these, among other reasons, their Lordships acquitted the prisoner and directed that he be set at liberty.

MARCH 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

150-84—Payne, G and S—Gopal Natha vs L L Dreyfus—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

338-84—Tookardas, D and C—Janmahomed Cassum vs Vaigo Mauomed alu Rajah—Tyabji and D.

437-84—E. Wilkin—Bascom Bhugvanan and another vs Mahomedaly Dossail—R Saipeny.

91-81—Bamrishna and B—Chandoniy Amonjee and another vs Laximinarayan Dhanjee—Payne, G and S.

222-83—Tyabjee and J—Batchraj Ramsook and another vs Laximinarayan Dhanjee—Payne, G and S.

233-83—Payne, G and S—Laxmi narayan Chogalal vs Sahasook Butonraj—Tyabjee and D.

234-83—Tyabjee and D—Bhikoraj Hemraj and others vs Laximinarayan Chogalal Payne, G and S.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

122-80—Arduseer and D—The New Alexandria S and W Co vs Vadilal Sakurchund—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

4-86—In person—Kadiba Bebee vs Alima Bebee.

5-86—In person—Jaitunbhai Gulabchund vs Leherchund Gurumukhud.

44-85—Anderson and B—(for pauper) Anpurnabai vs Madhowrao Morobs.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

107-85—Hore, C and B—Kambai and others vs Ashabai and other—Mahomedbhai and S—Part heard.

32-85—Jardine, S, F and N—Morarji Kalmji vs Purshotam Toolsidas and others—In person—Part heard.

54-85—Nanji and B—Mithal Vs Nanabhoy Bapoji Bolewala and others—Ardeser and B—Part heard.

473-85—Payne, G and S—Mowanbhoy Umarbhoy and another vs Moosabhoy Currimbhoy—Ardeser and B—Part heard.

MISSION SCHOOLS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between Government and the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay with respect to the opening of an English school by Government at Manmad, where there is a school already established by the society. From the correspondence we extract the following:—

The first letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, from the Rev. R. A. Squires, Secretary, Church Missionary Society, Bombay, runs as follows:—I have the honour to lay the following matter before you for the consideration of Government:—For some years past the Church Missionary Society has maintained an Anglo-Vernacular school at Manmad, which has been carried on to the satisfaction of the Educational Inspector in charge of that district. Within the last twelve months it has been proposed that the District Committee should open at Manmad an English school or class of its own, from which low caste boys should be excluded, and at which no religious instruction should be given. Although the inhabitants promise to bear the expense of this school or class, it will be virtually a Government institution under the direct management of the Educational Department. After inquiring fully into the case, the Educational Inspector in charge of the Districts has been convinced that there is no room at Manmad for two English schools, and that our Anglo-Vernacular school suffices for all the educational requirements of the place. I believe I am divulging no secret in saying that he is opposed to an English class or school being opened at Manmad by the District Committee, as he believes that such a proceeding would be unfair to our school, and would be contrary to the intentions of Government. Notwithstanding the representations made by the Educational Inspector and ourselves, the Director of Public Instruction has given orders that the class should be opened immediately. The only grounds of objection alleged against our school are—1st, that low caste boys are admitted, and, 2nd, that religious instruction is given to all who attend. On this point I may mention that no complaints were ever made with regard either to the admission of low caste boys or to the religious instruction which the children receive, until within the last year. The people gladly welcomed our proposal to open a school there, and have freely availed themselves of it, without ever raising the slightest objection on either of the two grounds to which I have referred—or indeed on any ground whatsoever. I think the resolutions which Government have published warrant us in saying that they will not countenance the opening of an English school by the Educational Department, with the understanding that certain classes of the community are to be excluded from it. With respect to the question of religious instruction, the Government of India have stated that the Secretary of State has refused to accept the modified conscience clause proposed by the Committee and the provisions bearing on it. The fact therefore of religious instruction being given in any school cannot of itself be held to be a sufficient reason for another school being opened by the Educational Department the direct opposition to it. If an English school or class is opened at Manmad, it can only prove successful by "crushing out" the school we have opened there. We believe that Government does not approve of two schools of the same class being supported out of Government funds in any place where is only room for one, and that therefore there ought to be no second English school at Manmad, where clearly there is not room for two. However, we ventured to suggest to the Educational Department that if any of the inhabitants of Manmad were dissatisfied with our school, private parties, or the Committee of the same, I myself propriety do, would be to promise them aid on the same terms as we are aided, if they choose to open a school of their own. This suggestion has been rejected. Before any proposal was made to open a second school we had resolved to build a more suitable building for our own school, as the present building is too small and inconvenient for the numbers that attend. The Society has made a grant for this purpose, and the Board of the G. I. P. Railway has also made a grant, which we received some months ago. Should this second school be opened by the Educational Department and prove so attractive as to draw away our pupils, we could not consent to maintain our school for the sake of the few low caste children whom they might refuse to admit. We should consequently be obliged to close our school, and should be placed in a very awkward position with regard to those from whom the local Government accorded it. This memorial was signed by R. A. Squires, M. A., Secretary, Church Missionary Society; H. A. Bren, M. A., Principal, R. M. Institution, C. M. Society; D. Mackichan, Principal, Free Church College; R. Scott, Free Church of Scotland Mission; W. F. Melvin, Church of Scotland Mission; Geo. Bowen, Methodist Episcopal Church; E. S. Hume, American Marathi Mission; and J. S. Stone, M.D., Methodist Episcopal Church.

On December 28, a copy of the following letter from Mr. A. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, was forwarded to the Society:—

Calcutta, 30th November, 1885

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1791, dated 3rd October, 1885, submitting a report on a representation made by certain Missionaries of Bombay regarding the opening of an English class in the local board school at Manmad in the District of Nasik. It is urged in this representation that the opening of an English class in the board school cannot fail to be prejudicial to the interests of an aided school of the Church Missionary Society, which already exists at Manmad, and that the action taken in permitting the establishment of this class is opposed to the spirit of the recommendations made by the Education Commission.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council, after careful consideration of the correspondence forwarded with your letter, and of all the circumstances of the case, cannot perceive that the action taken by the Bombay Government is open to the objections which have been urged against it by the Church Missionary Society, or that it is, subject to the provisos described in the next paragraph of this letter, opposed to the policy of the Government of India as set forth in the orders issued upon the report of the Education Commission.

3. The Governor-General in Council readily admits that it would not be legitimate for the Government or for a local board to devote public money towards the establishment and maintenance of a public educational institution or class which might exercise a prejudicial effect on an aided school, whether Missionary or other, which already provides for the educational wants of the locality. Any such action would contravene the principle that aided institutions, especially those for imparting secondary education, should be preferred to public institutions, and might therefore form a legitimate object of attack on the part of the Managers of the aided institutions concerned. But when the additional funds necessary to raise a Government or local board school to the secondary rank are entirely provided by native private liberality, the question of the case with reference to the Governor-General in Council to be materially altered, and it seems unreasonable, under such circumstances, to rule that the Government or the local board must reject such private liberality merely because the effects of accepting and utilizing it might be detrimental to the interests of an existing aided school. Provided that the whole cost of the arrangement is met in such a case from private funds, it appears to the Government of India unobjectionable to utilize private liberality in the manner above described. Applying these considerations to the case which has given rise to the present correspondence, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the action which has been taken in opening an English class in the Manmad local board school is not open to valid objection if the whole cost involved in the establishment and maintenance of the class, including not only the pay of the teacher attached to the class but also his pensionary contribution and all other expenses incidental to his appointment, is provided by private contributions. This condition should be carried into effect in the case of the class opened in the Manmad Board school, it being provided that the continuance of the class must depend on its entire cost being defrayed by private funds. It is observed that in its Resolution No. 434, dated 2nd March, 1885, His Excellency the Governor in Council has ruled that low caste children should not be excluded from the new English class, and this decision appears to the Government of India to be perfectly proper. Care should be taken to see that the class is not restricted to caste children only. Subject to these provisoes as to the provision of the total cost by private subscriptions and to the non-exclusion of low caste children from the new class, the action taken by the Bomb y Government meets with the approval of the Government of India; but I am to suggest, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, whether a solution of the difficulty might not be found by arranging that the board school should be taken over by a native committee with a grant in-aid and converted into an aided institution throughout. An arrangement of this kind would be entirely in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, and would seem eminently appropriate under the circumstances which are shown to exist at Manmad.

4. While expressing approval of the action taken by the Bombay Government in the present instance, subject to the provisoes mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the Government of India considers it desirable to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to a distinction which it appears to have been sought to draw in some parts of the correspondence between a local board school and a Government school properly so called. On this point the Government of India would remark that a board or cess school should be regarded rather as a Government or public institution than as a private enterprise school. This view was clearly followed by the Education Commission throughout its report, and the Governor-General in Council has recently had occasion on more than one occasion to express it in this province. A local board school is maintained by means of taxation and fees and is therefore only a Government institution under another name. Nor can the general character of the school or the principles which should apply to its management be regarded as altered by the fact that the taxation from which it is maintained is local and not provincial, inasmuch as local boards are bound to encourage aided schools and to stimulate private enterprise in every way and to the same extent as this obligation devolves upon the Government and the authorities of the Education Department. These considerations do not affect the decision which has been arrived at by the Government of India in the present case; but, as it is important that they should be borne in mind, the Governor-General in Council has deemed it expedient to refer to them in order to guard against any possible misunderstanding as to the position which local board schools should be held to occupy in regard to other institutions maintained from public funds.

5. I am to request, that, if His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no objection, a copy of this letter may be communicated to the Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, in reply to the memorial dated 19th August last, addressed by Mr. Squires and other gentlemen to the Government of India on the subject of the action taken by the Bombay Government in regard to the Manmad School.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MADRAS.

MADRAS CARRIAGES FOR EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Messrs. Simpson and Co., of Madras, have despatched for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, two carriages. One is a circular trousel double-seated brougham finished complete. The carriage is painted a rich dark green color, with a lining of green morocco leather, and lace, &c., to match, brass mountings and the latest improvements, such as coloured door hinges, patent spring door locks, &c. It is in every way a facsimile of the newest style of London brougham. The other is a cee, and under spring, canoe-shaped barouche of the highest description. It is hung on what is termed a perch under carriage, and is completed to show the timber in all its parts, and consequently, is merely varnished, and the iron work polished, thus enabling the home public to form an opinion, looking at the two carriages, of the merits of Indian coveyances in comparison with those from the hands of the workmen, and finished ready for immediate use. Messrs. Simpson and Co., have in these carriages, shown the capacities of their large establishment of carpenters, smiths, iron and wood turners, painters, liners, leather workers, brass founder., electro-platers, and rattan workers. They will also show two small models of bullock rickshas made to one quarter the actual size, thus showing the two extremes of locomotion. The position secured by their London Agent is one that will show the carriages to the best advantage, as it is in the chief Indian avenue, where the carriages can be seen on both sides.—*Madras Mail.*

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FUNERAL OF GENERAL WILSON.

THE funeral of the late General Wilson took place on Monday at Barrakpur, and a large gathering of Members of Council, military officers and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a reduction of 3 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, but money in the open market has not appreciated at all, the rate of discount on 3 months' sight bills being still 1⅛, and on 6 months' 2 per cent. per annum. Nor does the London Stock Exchange show any signs of fearing higher rates of discount, the whole of the usual quotations yesterday being unaltered.

In General Produce, Wheat is the only article mentioned. The tone of the market is reported as steady, and No. 2 Club, to arrive *vid* Cape, is quoted 3d. per quarter higher.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday again closed strong, the sales reaching the somewhat unusual figure of 15,000 bales, comprising 500 Surats. In spot prices the improvement was confined to Americans, which were ⅛d. per lb. higher, but to arrive they were 1-32d. to 3-64d. better, and fine Ginned Broach at 4 19-32d., delivered terms was 1-16 up. From New York the quotations come 3-16 cents higher for ready, 14 points for futures, at 9 3-16 and 9·51 cents per lb. respectively. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1886.	1 85.	1884.
Thursday's Receipts.....	9.000	10,000	8,000
Six days' do.	52,0 0	47,000	53,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,553,000	4,414,000	4,36,000

The tenor of the Home advices caused the market to open strong this morning, with a general further advance of about Rs. 3 per candy. At this rise there was for a time a considerable amount of business done; weak-kneed bears rushed in to cover, and even steady-going shippers bought in something against their short risk. Good Bhownuggers were done at from Rs. 176 to Rs. 178 for May, Fully Good at Rs. 182 to Rs. 183, and Fine for April at Rs. 192. Good Broach for March actually changed hands at Rs. 200, and for a time was held for Rs. 202, while Good Omras (Omra Cotton) found buyers at Rs. 166. The excitement, however, only lasted during the morning. By the afternoon consideration had brought more sellers to the front, and in most instances purchases could have been made at Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy cheaper than in the morning. We should call the following sellers' prices this evening:—

		Good.	F. Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready.....	Rs.	151	156	166
Oomras, ...	,,	166		
Broach, ready	,,	200	199	200
Ditto April	,,	96		
Dhollera April.....	,,	176	182	192
Ditto May	,,	175	183	

WHEAT has been a trifle firmer to-day, and for new crop the enquiry has been a shade more active. Weaker Exchange, no doubt, accounts for some portion of this, but there can be no doubt that Home telegrams are just the turn stronger. We quote per cwt. railway terms:—

	Ready.	per cwt.
No. 1 Pessy.....	3 13-5.	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi...	3 11-5.	,,
Red Ahmedabad....	3 10-6.	,,

SEEDS are not altered in a general way. Linseed is, perhaps, a shade easier to buy, but other things are the same.

FREIGHTS are quite steady, and there has been more business doing again to-day. The charters are reported of the s.s. Empress for U. K. or Continent at 20s. with the option of a Mediterranean or Adriatic port at 27s. 6d., payable here, of the s. s. Brankelow for Genoa and Marseilles or Trieste and Venice at 26s 3d., and of the s.s. Dunedin for Hull at 18s. 9d. at 20s. for Hull, all for March loading. The following are current rates to-day:—

Liverpool.....	Ready	16 3
London	,,	20
Continent	,,	20
Open Charter	,,	21
Havre	,,	20
Dunkirk	,,	20
Antwerp	,,	18-9 to 20
Trieste and Venice....	,,	27-6

EXCHANGE has receded to a decidedly weak position again, with a decline of 1-32d. for rupee from yesterday's closing rates. Merchants have shown no disposition to sell, and the banks are really more willing buyers than sellers, offering now to take credits up to the end of April at the ready rate and for May at 1-32d. reduction. To our thinking the result of the biddings for Council drafts yesterday disclosed great weakness in the position, and unless an unexpectedly active demand for our export produce turns up in the course of the next few weeks, we fear the Government sales on the other side will of themselves be sufficient to depress rates. We say nothing regarding the discussion on the Silver question in America, believing, as we have always done, that it will come to nothing, but exchange on its merits looked at from the standpoint of to-day indicates a further decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight..	1s. 6d	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	1·902	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER for some inscrutable reason is better again. Fours ready have improved to Rs. 97½, and for delivery to Rs. 97 9-16. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 101.

SHARES, on the whole, are weaker. Spinning and Weaving Mills are adversely affected by the rise in Cotton, and other thing generally feel the effect of any decline in the major interest of the market. Press companies are also weaker. In Flour Mills, Bapty Bros. are down to Rs. 183, Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 705.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
			Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs.	all	2½ p.ct	715xd
Bank of the Ameat	40,000	500	all	10 do.	824
Bank of Madras		500	all	5 do.	557½
		500			
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	10,000	1	6 do.		130
Hong. and Shang. B.	12,000	100			
Corporation		all	17½ do.		266
National Bank of India.....	37,320	$125		5 pct.	113
		250			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills, Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	115
Alfred Manfg. Co....	1,000	500	500	..	335
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	..	770
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	483
Bowmnagar Mills	9,000	100	100	..	9
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	60,000	500	500	..	445
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	1040
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	16
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 30	800
Crgbs, Lead & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	710
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	725
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	..	950
Dharumsey S. & W. Co.	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	1022½
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,0	1,000	..	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co	1,500	5	5	Rs. 35	720x4
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	700
Golam Rabs S. Co....	5,000	50	50	..	39½
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	903
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,000	50	50	..	60½
Hydrabad Spinning &	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	1,051
Imp. Cotton Mills Co	4,000	50	50	36	180
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,180
James Greaves Mills.	10,000	50	50	14-5-7	595
Jafer Ali Spin. Co..	1,344	50	50	..	40½
Jowrag Bimaloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	1,13
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 3	1000
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	905
Loogee S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	153
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,000
Mahaluxshmi	850	1,000	1,000	..	705
Manockjee Petit's	1,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	197½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,495
National Spinning....	800	1,000	1,000	..	980
Nafsaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	50	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	950
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	590
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	..	324
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	110
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	990
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	910
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	445
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	605
Western India S. & M. Company	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	825
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....	700	1,000	1,000	..	835

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B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£153

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

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BY

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

JEWELL—March 1, at Calcutta, the wife of Samuel Witherow Jewell, of a daughter.

REMFRY—February 28, at 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, the wife of H H Remfry, Solicitor, of a daughter.

WILSON—February 23, at Roorkee, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Wilson, M B, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MEIK—YOUNG—March 1, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dhurrumtollah, by the Rev Dr J M Thoburn, assisted by the Rev J W Osborne and the Rev J M Thoburn, junr, the Rev James Patrick Meik, eldest son of James Meik, Esq, to Isabella, the only surviving daughter of the late George Young, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

THE declaration which the Viceroy has made at Madras this week on the subject of the forthcoming enquiry into the Government of India, conveys a monition to those who are asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission that they have to make converts in high quarters. But they will be encouraged by the thought that although the decision of the Government for the moment stands against them, they have not yet been overthrown by arguments in favour of a Parliamentary Committee as against a Commission. Lord Dufferin remarked at Madras the other day that it is thought better to adhere to precedent, and appoint a Committee. The declaration is as distinct as a declaration need be, but it will give the speakers at the Bombay meeting on the 15th little to answer. It is, no doubt, a convenient and a wholesome thing to respect precedents; but they are, after all, only of secondary weight, and a Government which was content to follow them for their own sake, would have to be prepared for the charge that it shrank from dealing with questions on their merits. The subject-matter of the proposed inquiry is too urgent to allow the procedure to be determined by any other consideration than this. By which body, a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Committee, can the most thorough investigation be made, and the truth about India be most easily arrived at? We have already set forth what seemed to us to be certain cogent reasons why a Commission should be appointed, and the case for a Commission seems stronger the more fully the matter is considered. Even if the inquiry be kept within the narrowest possible limits, there is abundant reasons to infer from a tolerably full experience that a Committee sitting at Westminster would not adequately perform the functions entrusted to it. Nothing is more likely than that such a body would be guided by the experts of the India Office, who have ways of their own of ensuring that the brighter view of the matter shall be entered upon the record. Independent witnesses who might go to London in the belief that out of the fulness of heart and knowledge they would be able to tell a plain, unvarnished story, would be disappointed. So it has been in the past, and, for any security that has yet been offered, so it would be again. The fear prevails—and whether it is well or ill-founded, account must be taken of it—that the witnesses that would be invited to Westminster, both official and unofficial, would not be of a class likely to give the fullest and broadest testimony to the state of affairs in India. It is a matter of experience in the history of Parliamentary Committees on Indian questions, that independence and competence are rarely found, in combination at all events, within the committees themselves, or amongst the witnesses selected to give evidence before them. Even those who wish to say all they know, can seldom or never do so. The very mode of examination in the Committees is such that independent evidence has very little chance of being fully elicited. The chairman usually begins by putting some leading question, shaping it with politic vagueness. The witness is not interfered with in his answer so long as the evidence does not come too rudely in conflict with the received way of looking at things. But the moment he touches on dangerous ground, he is drawn away to some other branch of the subject, or by the familiar reminder that he is wandering from the subject. Whether or not he says all that he wanted to say, depends upon whether the witness or his interlocutor is the more persevering. A certain guarantee for the reality of the proceeding is given when a man like the late Mr. Fawcett is on the Committee. The part which Mr. Fawcett took in the work of the Committees of 1871 and 1874 is well known, but even he could not give the necessary breadth and reality to the inquiry, and witnesses went away with the consciousness that they had been unable to tell all that in the interests of India they ought to have been able to tell. With Committees of the House on purely local matters the case is entirely different, and these Committees are able to do really useful work. All the parties interested are on the spot or within easy reach, and as adequate provision is made for arriving at the truth as in a court of justice. But it is the confident belief of men who have seen much of the working of these Committees, and have themselves tried to give full expression in them to the wants of India, that as apparatuses of inquiry they are lamentably deficient and misleading. The Government may have much stronger reasons than they have yet revealed for refusing to grant a Royal Commission; but if they do so refuse, it will be in the face of a very prevalent conviction that it is in the nature of things impossible for a Parliamentary Committee to conduct a satisfactory investigation into the questions which most seriously press for consideration. It is feared here that judges and witnesses alike would be biassed, that the inquiry would be restricted, and that those who are the most interested in it would have the least chance of a full hearing. When, in the Committee of 1871, an effort was made to give candid expression to unwelcome views of the financial condition of the country, the effort was checked so soon as any sentiment hostile to the received notions on the subject was uttered. In one case a witness was stopped from giving evidence which Mr. Fawcett had declared to have an essential bearing upon the subject under inquiry. It is perfectly proper to appeal to precedents, but an appeal to precedents is, after all, an appeal to experience, and experience with Parliamentary Committees on Indian affairs discourages confidence in them, and warrants people in this country, European and natives alike, in calling upon the Government to sanction a more efficient mode of proceeding.

MR. WORDSWORTH'S letter to Mr. Malabari on the subject of Hindu social reform, has afforded the text of discussion for two crowded meetings of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. On Monday week, the Hon. K. T. Telang introduced the discussion by delivering an address on the question as to whether political ought to precede social reform in India, and the same matter was further debated at a second meeting held last Tuesday afternoon. The wording of the subject for debate was, perhaps, open to exception, as "political reform in India" is a rather ambiguous phrase. What was meant thereby was no doubt the political education of the natives of this country, and their advancement to such political posts as they might be able justly to claim on the grounds of intellectual capacity. It seems to us that "political progress," the expression used throughout Mr. Wordsworth's letter, much more clearly expresses the required meaning. The position taken by Mr. Wordsworth in his letter to Mr. Malabari has evidently been misunderstood by many natives. Being more inclined to forward the cause of political progress than of social reform in India, he took occasion at the end of his letter to disagree with those who urged that social reform must come first, and that "political progress is impossible till Hindu society has been reformed." Those who cannot take words in their literal sense, but insist upon reading between the lines, wrongly interpret these words as indicating that the writer goes to the opposite extreme, and considers that social reform is impossible until a great advance in political progress has been made. Mr. Wordsworth, as is plain from his letter, really sympathises with the cause of social reform. He distinctly says that he "considers Infant marriage an irrational practice, and one which must seriously hamper any society that adopts it," and that "the condition of that unhappy class, the child-widows of India, though less pitiable than that of infants married without their own choice or will to aged sensualists, is one which must command universal sympathy, and which no priestly casuistry can excuse or palliate." Fully recognising the need of reform in Indian society, he only doubts whether it is advisable for him or any other outsider to unite himself to the ranks of those who are preaching, in emphatic language, that is some times rather injudiciously emphatic, the evils of Hindu social customs, and the necessity of sudden and forcible intervention on the part of Government. There is in reality plenty of room for the energetic action of supporters of progress along different lines. Some may work at social reform, others at political progress, and others again at both. There ought to be no conflict, but rather sincere sympathy, between the social reformers and those who prefer to exert themselves for political progress. The two causes are so closely connected together that they must necessarily act and react upon each other. Social reform forwards political progress, and political progress is sure to promote indirectly the reform of society, while the spread of education is the most effectual ally to both parties of progress. That education must necessarily slowly and surely undermine the obnoxious custom of child-marriage is sufficiently evident. The crowds that flock to our schools and colleges show that there is a great desire for Western education throughout the country. On the other hand, it is very evident that the position of a married man, or rather of a married boy, is not favourable to study. The cares of married life, and the necessity of providing for a wife and family, are serious distractions in the way of intellectual application. Thus, parents who want their sons educated will be inclined to postpone their marriage as long as possible. Further, the educated class of men that is year by year becoming more and more numerous will require educated wives to be provided for them. An illiterate wife cannot be to an educated man, in the words of the great Indian Epic, "a perpetual spring of virtue, pleasure, wealth; his best aid in seeking heavenly bliss; a companion in solitude; a father in advice; a mother in all seasons of distress; a rest in passing through life's wilderness." Educated men will naturally form their ideal of wifely excellence on the old models afforded by the masterpieces of Sanskrit literature, and expect their wives to be real companions in life rather than pretty play-things. Therefore, parents who want their daughters to be well-married will send them to school and give them a good education, instead of marrying them in early childhood, and thereby handing them over to the tender mercies of a mother-in-law, under whose hard rule they will have no opportunity of prosecuting their studies, and getting such an education as would enable them to take their proper position in their husband's house. Even a slight knowledge of physiology, which might with advantage be encouraged by our universities, must make it clear that early marriage has a very bad effect on both parents and children, while more perfect knowledge of Sanskrit literature, shows that even the most conservative may naturally condemn the practice as, to a certain extent, opposed to ancient teaching and practice. The study of European history and of European social life in English literature, will make it more and more clear to the intelligent student that the position of woman is one of the best tests of civilisation, and a most powerful contributor to every kind of progress. Even without the aid of experience, it might be clearly demonstrated that any society that keeps half of its members in a backward state cannot be expected to improve very rapidly, and it is equally clear that early marriage is the chief cause of the backward state of Indian women. Thus education, without resorting to the extreme and unjust measure of refusing University degrees to married students, does in more ways than one promote the tendency towards social reform. The results of its beneficial operation are already becoming evident. One of the speakers at the discussion in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, who objected very properly to the term *infant* marriage as implying an exaggeration of the real state of affairs, asserted that early marriages were becoming less common, and we have no doubt that if statistics could be taken, they would support his assertion.

A CORRESPONDENT who saw a good deal of the representatives of the European Powers present at the recent manœuvres at Delhi, sends us a lively account of the impression which they appeared to derive from a near view as a fair sample of our forces in India. On the whole, the impression was good. The visitors were struck by the fine physique of the sepoys, "obviously selected of course," said one of the officers, well drilled and well armed. The small number of officers attached to the native regiments was a great drawback, so was the deficiency of artillery, the native army having none. The number of followers was regarded as objectionable; possible only in India, which is a big plain, traversable in every direction. In Europe, where there are rivers which must be crossed by bridges commanded by forts or hills, crowds of followers would involve the destruction of an army. In India it is, perhaps, different. The substitution of mules and horses for bullock-carts in the transport was noticed as an improvement; it enables the troops to operate in mountainous countries. The cavalry is fine, the men strong, and riding well, the horses, good. The artillery is good, well horsed, and the harness of the best. Whether the guns are of the most modern construction seems to be doubted. Of the *morale* of the men they cannot speak. It was the custom to say that the Turk could not fight the Russian, but in the last war it was found that he could fight quite as well. The circumstances of a campaign often make a difference; everything is relative. But our native army is a fine force, which might, no doubt, be augmented. The British soldier, of course, attracted attention, and his physical vigour and high discipline were recognised. The British officers were held by these critics to be excellent, well instructed, zealous and full of energy; with more of them the Indian army ought to be formidable to European troops. The Russian officers were silent as a rule, and observant, paying little attention to externals, but particularly inquiring the number of rounds carried with our guns, and the like. The Austrian General made a little joke as to when more of those white caps would be around Delhi. The German representative said that he did not think the Russians meant war, unless they found themselves foiled in all other ways. At all events, they would attempt nothing against India, until their railway system was completed. In eighteen months matters would be different, war would be then possible; but he did not think that it was likely. He said that the Russians were not ready for war last spring, and he added he was in London when Mr. Gladstone asked for the vote of eleven millions, and he wrote to Berlin that England was not going to war. That was the impression made upon him by the Prime Minister's speech, which was full of fire, and very menacing. Each Power thought it could gain something by intimidating the other. When the rain threatened on the morning of the march past, it was canvassed whether there would be a review that day. One of the Russians said that there would be no review, for the British soldier was far too precious to be exposed to the elements According to camp gup, this sarcasm was reported by Lord William Beresford to Lord Dufferin, and the review was held to the bitter end, the rain drops coming down, as an officer said, the size of saucers. But the review was not held to give the lie to the Muscov's nonsense, but because it was in the programme. The Viceroy and Lord Reay were offered cloaks, which they impatiently rejected. They were wet to the skin, like every one else, the foreign officers included.

AN ADIEU.

INDIA, farewell! I shall not see again
Thy shining shores, thy peoples of the sun,
Gentle, soft-mannered, by a kind word won
To such quick kindness! O'er the Arab main
Our flying flag streams back; and backwards stream
My thoughts to those fair, open fields I love,
City, and village, maidan, jungle, grove,
The temples, and the rivers! Must it seem
Too great for one man's heart to say it holds
So many unknown Indian sisters dear,
So many unkown brothers? that it folds
Lakhs of loved friends, in parting! Ah!—but there
Lingers my heart, leave-taking; and it roves
From hut to hut, whispering, "he knows, and loves!
Good-bye! Good night! sweet may your slumbers be,
Gunga! and Kasi! and Saraswati!"

EDWIN ARNOLD.

S. S. Siam, March 5, 1886.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

LAST night's performance was, as every one expected it would be, a brilliant success. There was not a hitch throughout, indeed there was scarcely a fault discernible. The whole company worked together admirably, singing and acting were alike successful, and would have done credit to far more practised hands. The scenery and appointments were in every respect complete, and the richness of the dresses excited the greatest admiration. It was not far off midnight when the curtain fell to a storm of applause, and a detailed notice must necessarily be reserved, but it may be said that the fortunate ones who have secured places for the repetition of the opera to-night and Monday have in store for them a rare musical and dramatic treat. On the programme the assistance rendered by Mrs. Morland in the production of the songs and music is specially mentioned, an acknowledgment that will be heartily and unanimously endorsed, whilst from the smoothness of its working, and the general effectiveness of the performance, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, in the capacity of stage manager, must have worked his hardest. The company have evidently aimed at reaching a high standard of excellence, and one and all must be heartily congratulated. The following is the *dramatis personæ*:—

Major General Stanley	Mr. Craig.
The Pirate King	Mr. Nicholson.
Samuel (his Lieutenant)	Mr. Dixon.
Frederic (the Pirate Apprentice)	Mr. Chisholm.
Sergeant of Police	Mr. Ward.
Mabel (General Stanley's daughter)	Mrs. Hargrave.
Edith	Mrs. Dixon.
Kate	Miss Macfarlane.
Isabel	Miss F. Macfarlane.
Ruth (a Pirate maid of all work)	Mrs. Morland.
General Stanley's Daughters	Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Moseley Mayne, Miss Pilleau, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Turner, &c., &c.
Pirates and Policemen	Messrs. Bake, Birley, Brooks, Farrar, Greenway, Hardie, Macbeth, Macgillivray, Maguire, Merriman, Nixon, O'Connor, Turner, Roughton, Yeld, &c., &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your languid correspondent, though perfectly accustomed, of course, to assist at amateur performances, by the *crême de la crême*, and by all that is most "pschutt" in Paris, London, and Vienna, and though in truth *passablement blasé* to all such non-professional performances—your languid correspondent, I say, was last evening really roused to something like youthful "enthusimusy," as Charles Braham used to say.

Such a lovely Pirate's Queen, such a delicious young ladylove, and, oh *mon cher*, such, such, such a chorus of delicious girls! It would have made you quite forget for a moment even your most involved statistics of "Burma After the Conquest," for which, as it is to appear almost simultaneously with this bevy of beautiful women (principals and chorus), I augur an immense success.

The costumes are regardless of expense evidently, and "quite too charming." I would call your attention to a costume in, I think, sage green over a pink *jupe*, which though of course trying to any but an exceptionally fair complexion, suited the lady, Mrs.——(oh, I beg pardon, I mustn't mention names!)—down to the ground. The *Chorage*, or leaderess of the chorus, in blue satin (every one wore satin all over except their shoes and stockings) was *nuancée* in perfect taste and in accordance with her dark-brown locks, which, in the "all-back-hair-down" scene reminded one of the luxurious *chevelure* of the picture that accompanies the advertisements of Rowland's Maccassar or Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer. Yet, in this case it is—I am assured even by Mrs. Grundy herself—it is all real. Note it, oh Historian of Burma, and you, oh Bennetti del alma mia, whichever of you is able to attend on Saturday. The audience were all asking this lady *sotto voce* to turn her back to us, so that we might see the beautiful dark Niagara. The fair hair, too, was well represented; it was either of pale golden and glorious bronzy-golden hues, and plenty of it; while those who did not let down their back hair showed such beautiful curves at the back of their necks, that it is difficult to say which was most charming. All this was in the night-alarm scene. But to return to the full-dressed chorus on the cliff; please note the wearers and their costumes: *bleu de Nile* pale lavender, *vieux or*, pale pink marigold, and palest yellow, &c., &c., and tell me if you have ever seen such a charming assembly?

The Prima Donna, Mrs. H—— in white satin (except S.s. and S. s., as before stated,) looked and sang to perfection. We heard more than one C in all, of fine elastic tone, and the vocalisation of Sullivan's rather difficult passages were given in a manner that, in execution, was quite equal to Violet Cameron (the golden-voiced) herself. Mrs. M—— as the Pirate's Queen looked, as I before said, lovely, Nicey Nicey, Yum Yum, or anything you may think of which is most charming, and quite equal to the exquisite chorus girls. Although she had put on a brown complexion from the make-up box, which we do not think at all advisable, she looked every inch a fascinating Gipsy—no, Pirate Queen; perhaps more so in consequence. But there are many who could not undergo the ordeal of such a *travestie*. After all, why disguise one's white arms with Vandyke brown! Her singing was, as always, perfect. I cannot sufficiently admire this lady's medium and upper registers, so rare in a contralto or mezzo soprano.

I have left myself no space to speak of the men; I seldom do. They do not, as a rule, show that intuition for acting which women do; but they were in this case far above the average of amateurs. That lying Major-General, with his sham ancestors and sham repentances, looked Grossmith to the life. Has he had his entry-song transposed a vote lower? It is certainly too low pitched now. Mr. Dixon had no opportunity to let us hear his fine tenor voice. The "lover" must invest in a pair of theatrical, *i.e.*, *pucka*, tights, blue, red or any colour, and not trust to long stockings tacked on to bathing drawers! He sang his music well, as did the other pirates. But they all seemed slightly depressed in comparison with the ladies. Cheer up, gentlemen, you have it in you. Sing out, speak out, and don't transpose any of your songs lower; rather raise the pitch. Comic singing must be in the upper registers. The leader of the orchestra made the best use of his materials.

C. MAC.,

Your Languid Correspondent.

THE INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Justice" misapprehends my argument when he states that my letter expresses a desire to prevent the entry of military officers into civil employment. My argument was that on financial grounds they should only be allowed to enter it on parallel terms with non-military officers of the same department.

As an instance, let us suppose there are two officers in the Survey Department—one, an uncovenanted officer, the fame of whose work has spread to Europe, who may, perhaps, have had a University degree conferred upon him *pro honoris causâ*, and received the thanks of the Royal and other learned societies; the second, a Staff Corps officer, who just manages to do a little drawing and cadastral surveying, and who advances through his grades of captain, of major, and of colonel, quietly exercising those talents. When the time of retirement arrives, the former draws about £300, the second £1,100 a year pension. Does "Justice" really imagine that because No. 2 passed, say, a month or two in Burma in 1852, that Government is justified in paying him £800 a year more than No. 2? Yet such a case is not impossible.

Again, I have had the pleasure of knowing Staff officers in the police, who have advanced through their grades doing work which, prior to their arrival and after their departure, has been equally well done by Civilian officers, and who yet at the time of their retirement drew pensions nearly four times as great as their Civ

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMAH.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MARCH 4.

The Momen Sawbwoh has sent letters to Colonel Sladen and the Hlootdaw accepting British rule, and desiring still military force.

Thundee Sawbuah also offers allegiance.

The head-quarters of the Welsh Fusiliers went to Bhamo on the 3rd instant.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 5.

Mr. James G. Scott has been offered and has accepted an appointment on the Upper Burmah Commission.

Two of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's employés have been similarly appointed in the Chindwin, owing to their knowledge of the country and people.

QUASHING A SENTENCE.

The Recorder has quashed the sentence of five years passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon on the head stamp clerk of the Registration Office for criminal breach of trust, on the ground that the Deputy Commissioner, being Collector of Stamps, was therefore unentitled to try the case. A re-trial has been ordered.

DACOITY IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 5.

The Commissioner of Irrawaddy telegraphs today from Bassein that a band of dacoits, said to number 200, were engaged by the Karens armed by Government. A large village was burnt, and two dacoits killed. The band, on going north, will be intercepted by Colonel Fryer, Assistant Commissioner, and Captain Bingham, Deputy Conservator of Forests near Thaboung, about 25 miles north of Bassein. Numerous arrests are made daily of the Waikema gang, forty-five of whom were captured, the rest of the gang being broken up. No news of the gang at Thoungwa, but all is believed fairly quiet in that direction. A gang of ten, disturbing the vicinity of Kyeiklat, ten miles north of Pyapone, were attacked by the police, one was killed, and seven captured. No tidings yet of the remnant of the gang which killed Mr. St. Barbe. Colonel Sladen was lately interviewed, and states his intention of remaining in Upper Burma in his present responsible position, at the request of Mr. Bernard. He strongly advocates the commencement of public works, such as roads and railways, as an unlimited supply of labourers are obtainable cheap, who now, for want of bread, are forced to turn dacoits. The revenue is coming in safely from the districts, and as satisfactorily as can be reasonably excepted. Although dacoity is still prevalent, the country is settled down sufficiently to afford hopeful prospects of the future. It has been ascertained now that an attempt to extort evidence by Provost Marshal from prisoners by threat of death was at the instigation of the police.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

On Wednesday Her Highness Nawab Khyrun Nissa Begum Sahiba, at whose house the Nizam is staying, exchanged visits with Lady Dufferin. Yesterday Her Highness called on the Nizam.

Lady Dufferin with Mrs. Grant Duff yesterday visited three hospitals.

There was a large crowd present to witness the embarkation of the Viceroy last night. The Chief did not leave until eight this morning, having waited for the Bombay mail.

General Roberts left for Bombay last evening.

To-day the Governor and the Nizam exchanged visits.

This morning H. M. S. Sphinx, with Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, arrived, just in time to salute the Clive. The Admiral landed this evening.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Viceroy and party will arrive on Monday, and land at Prinsep's Ghat at 5-30 p. m. The Commander-in-Chief does not return with them, but will go to Upper India overland.

MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF CALCUTTA.

The adjourned general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held yesterday. Baboo Surendronath Banerjee congratulated the Corporation on the result of the adjourned debate. Every one seemed unanimous that an earnest effort should be made towards necessary sanitary reforms. A difference of opinion existed as to the manner of their introduction. He argued that capital should be raised for the purpose. Mr. Nolan and the chairman were attempting to re-open a matter which had been solemnly settled by the Commissioners in a general meeting. He referred to the meeting of the 19th November 1885, in which a resolution had been come to recognizing the principle that improvements of a permanent nature should be constructed out of capital and not from revenue, so that the burden might fall equitably. It had pointed out that without raising the House-rate, all the necessary improvements could be effected if the Government lent the money upon reasonable terms; it was said that Government would not sanction a loan. He did not believe this was true, but even if it were, they, as a Municipal body, in the exercise of their responsibilities, thought it fit that a loan should be launched, and if Government did not sanction it, the responsibility for the consequences would be on its own shoulders.

Dr. Mohendrolall Sircar opposed Mr. Nolan's amendment. He would do his duty and not endeavour to be in the good graces of his constituents. He had taken his seat in that Commission in the belief that he had not sold his independence, either to Government or to his constituents. He was quite willing to be burnt in effigy, or better still, in person, because that would save his funeral expense. He denounced the spirit which stigmatised as dacoity what in reality was the purest patriotism. Returning to the question before the meeting, he thought that the money for the improvements should be raised by instalments, as the proposed addition to the House-rate would be a serious burden on the house-owners. Mr. Nolan's amendment if accepted would act as a silken halter round the neck of the Municipality.

Baboo Kallynath Mitter was willing to add to his resolution that the expenditure should be extended over a period of three years.

Mr. Swinhoe thought the Bustee owners should be made to improve their own bustees at their own expense. But if bustee reclamation must be undertaken at the expense of the rate-payer, let it be done thoroughly.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Bose was against the amendments.

Baboo Preonath Dutt thought the cost of the proposed improvements should be defrayed from the proceeds of the Chanramtollah Market and the sale of spare lands and brick fields.

Mr. Nolan produced a despatch of the Secretary of State containing an unreserved approval of the letter of the Government of India, and the recommendation embodied in his amendment. He stated that the meeting of the 19th November referred to by Baboo Surendronath Banerjee had been composed of only eight members, and had reminded them that on that occasion that eight Commissioners did not form a quorum, but his objection was overruled by the chairman. It was said that the cost of the proposed sanitary improvements would be a burden on the poor, but he considered a day's fever caused by foul water or impure air a greater loss to the working-man

The chairman said the Commissioners would be making a great mistake if, because they were alarmed at a cry for sanitary improvements, they postponed the water-works for works of less moment. In the interest of sanitation, they ought not to borrow money for sanitary improvement, until they were sure that they could obtain all they required for the extension of their water-works. He felt it his duty to vote for Mr. Nolan's amendment, but he asked them not to look upon that amendment as necessarily connected with his own.

Baboo Kallynath Mitter argued that the amendments moved by the chairman, and Mr. Nolan meant practically the same thing—the increase of the house-rate—and he thanked the latter gentleman for having placed the matter before them so that they could vote with their eyes open. He replied generally to the remarks of the movers of the amendments.

The amendments were put and lost.

Baboo Kallynath Mitter's motion that the meeting sanction the proceedings of the Town Council, subject to the expenditure being extended over a period of three years, was carried by a large majority.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The House of Commons, last night, negatived without a division the motion of the Right Hon. H. Holmes refusing to vote money for the civil administration of Ireland until the House is informed respecting the policy of the Government for the maintenance of social order.

SERVIA DEMOBILISING.

BELGRADE, MARCH 4.

Servia is demobilising her army at present in the field as well as the reserve forces.

THE BILL FOR EXPULSION OF PRINCES.

PARIS, MARCH 4.

The Chamber of Deputies has by a large majority rejected the Bill for reviving the laws of exile against families which have reigned in France. The Bill, which was particularly directed against the Orleanist Princes, was opposed by the Government

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

I. M. steamer Clive left for Calcutta to-day.
H. M. steamer Spint, from Pondichery, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Mancheater market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper			73¾
4½	,,	,,	75⅝
3	,,	Consols for account	101¼
3½	,,	Sterling Loan	102¾
4		French Rentes	110
Bar Silver			46⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 49 per cent.

Total Bullion	£21,400,000

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Public Deposits	£3,300,000
Other do.	£22,900,000
Other Securities	£20,900,000
Notes and Gold	£24,400,000

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Tenarao, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
RANGOON, FEB. 5.—Siam route eight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, March 4.

10 p.m.	77·4

FRIDAY, March 5.

8 a.m.	71·9
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·7
4 p.m.	83·3

M. REMENYI, assisted by Miss Hattie B. Downing and Mr. Isidore Luckstone, will give this evening a popular concert at the Town Hall. The programme will almost entirely be composed of English, Scotch, and Irish national airs.

THE bursting of a main water-pipe yesterday has so damaged the race-course at Byculla, that the Bombay races, which were to have been held there to-day, have been postponed.

NEWS has been received in Bombay by telegram that Mr. Doraljee Pestonjee Cama has been elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Freemasonry in England.

THE meeting in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Institution is to be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A GENERAL Court-martial was assembled at Umballa for the trial of Lieutenant R. W. H. Macdonald, of the 1st Battalion Border Regiment, on a charge of being drunk at Delhi during the recent assembly of troops there.

A TELEGRAM received from Lisbon notes that the Fontes Ministry has fallen, and that a new one has been formed under the leadership of Senhor Luciano de Castro. Senhor Henrique de Macedo will be the new minister of Marine.

OUR Rangoon correspondent telegraphs that Mr. James G. Scott, better known perhaps as "Shway Yoe," has been appointed to the Upper Burmah Commission. Mr. Scott is the author of several standard works on Burmah and the Burmans, and was the special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* in Tonking, during the Franco-Chinese war.

THIS is not the first time that the name of his Highness Dhuleep Singh has figured in the list of passengers booked to proceed, by P. and O. steamer, to Bombay. In spite, therefore, of the notification that Dhuleep Singh and family leave London by the Pekin on the 3rd of March, it will be safest not to expect his Highness, with any confidence, till we see him.

THE Government of India is always insisting on the propriety of using Indian-made stores. The officiating Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, Mr. J. B. Fuller, shows us how far this principle is accepted by Local Administrations. He prints a forecast of this season's wheat crop on Pirie's hand-made English paper, the kind of material used for an *edition de luxe*. It costs about five times as much as Indian made paper of a quality quite good enough for official statistics.

MR. ELLIOTT, Assistant Commissioner, Berar, proceeds on twenty months' furlough to Europe.

GENERAL CHAPMAN, Quartermaster General, who has arrived in Calcutta from Burmah, is about to visit Jhansi in connection with the arrangements for the quartering of additional troops at that station.

THE *Pioneer* devotes to two columns of its space to a review of the Hon. K. T. Telang's paper as to whether political should not precede social reform among the Hindoos. It warns the leaders of the native political movement that if they seek to apply crude democratic ideas to India that are scarcely fitted even for advanced nations in Europe, then they must expect criticism based on these lines and directed unswervingly against their vague theories and half-formed schemes for reforming the Government which controls the destinies of India.

EDUCATION appears to have made satisfactory progress in the Panjab during the past year, as there was an addition to the educational establishments of three high, ten middle, and 86 primary schools. The total number of such institutions is now 2,053, or about one to every 16 towns and villages; but this by no means fully represents the educational resources of the province, for there are no less than 12,716 private institutions also employed in educational work. Although the number of these latter is so much larger than that of the Government institutions, only one-half of the pupils attend them, so that many of them must have very few pupils. There was an increase during the year of about 7,000 pupils, the total number now standing at 1,32,993, the largest yet returned, but the increase has taken place entirely amongst the male scholars, as there was a decrease in the number of females attending the schools.

DR. W. KING, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has completed his series of experiments in attempting to find water by means of artesian wells in the neighbourhood of Madras, and has sent in his report to the local Government. His opinion is that "all openings for the expectation of the possibility of meeting a rising water layer within a radius of at least six miles of Fort St. George are now closed." On receipt of this, the local Government has come to the conclusion that the experiments shall not be continued, and the thanks of the Government are given to Dr. King for the interest and trouble he has taken in the matter.

MR. CHARLES ELLIOT, the Commissioner of Assam, has arrived in Calcutta. He will shortly take up his office of President of the Finance Committee, the duties and constitution of which, as the Viceroy assures us, will undergo no alteration on account of the change of name. The name "Committee," it seems, was simply adopted to avoid any confusion that might arise in the event of the body appointed by Parliament to enquire into the administration being called a Commission, as will probably be the case. Whether called Committee, or Commission, however, the body recently appointed to consider the question of retrenchment will adhere to its original programme.

THE description given by the correspondent of an up country paper of the Sibi Horse Fair gives clear and encouraging proof that a new source of supply has been tapped from which remounts of the stamp so much wanted by Government may be forthcoming if the matter is properly looked to. The Biluchi mare has always been famous for blood, shape, and powers of endurance, and only judicious breeding is needed to bring up a type of horses fitted to the wants of the native cavalry. That the Biluchis are quite alive to their own interests in the matter, and will take advantage of any facilities that may be offered them for improving their stock, seems to be quite clear from the bare fact that in the class for branded mares at Sibi there were 250 entries. Young horses suitable for remounts are also said to have been numerous and of good quality. The Allahabad paper remarks :—"If the best is to be made of this opening, the Government must be prepared to follow up the efforts of the district officers. More sires are evidently wanted, failing which the stock cannot be expected to improve; and a check should be put on the sale of Transport ponies. If these wretched animals are scattered indiscriminately over the district the good that is done by systematic breeding in one direction will simultaneously be undone in another."

VICE-CHANCELLOR BACON recently attained his 88th year, having been born on February 11, 1798. He is the oldest Judge on the Bench, and he is moreover the last of the Vice-Chancellors, as that title will become extinct with him.

COLONEL PRJEVALSKY has been raised to the rank of Major-General in recognition of his enterprise in exploring Western China and Tibet. General Prjevalsky remains a supernumerary member of the scientific committee of the general staff. They manage these things better in Russia.

THE Marquis of Ripon, and Mr. Russell, Q.C., are the first Roman Catholics who have held the posts of First Lord of the Admiralty and of Attorney-General. The latter may become the first Roman Catholic Lord Chancellor, and, as such, will become the patron of a large number of Anglican livings.

THE hostile legislation undertaken by the American Congress against the Mormons has practially stopped all Mormon emigration from Europe. No Mormons have arrived in America since November, and the freight agents report that the legislation referred to has had a restraining effect upon the plans of intending pilgrims to Salt Lake City.

THE Mexican Government continues still to pay pensions to descendants of Montezuma, amounting to $7,113·97—viz., $3,805·14 to Count Miravalle and his three sisters, and $3,308·83 to Mariano Ortiz de Zarate and Dona Carmen Garcia Trevilla. It is to be remembered that the descent of these persons from the last Mexican Sovereign is as clearly ascertained as that of any princely house in Europe.

MADJID PASHA'S speech in answer to that of Mr. Pherekyde, the Roumanian Foreign Minister, who opened the Conference at Bucharest, is said to have produced a very good impression. The Turkish plenipotentiary said :—

"Although it may seem at first sight that we have a difficult task, it ought not to be very difficult for us to restore peace between two sister nations, which have been alienated for a time by a most regrettable misunderstanding, but which must nevertheless both feel that now and in the future it is for their common interest to live in friendship. The small States of Eastern Europe may contribute to the preservation of European peace, or do just the reverse, according as they practise the duties of neighbourliness towards each other."

BARON SCHARSCHMID has introduced in the Australian Parliament a Bill for making German the State language of Austria. Though German is now recognized as the State language, even by the Czechs, who admit the necessity of having one language in which to give the word of command in the army, yet the proposal to sanction this state of things by a law will be treated as a party question, and stoutly opposed by the Czechs, if not by the Poles. Baron Scharschmid's Bill provides that local languages and dialects shall still be used for the transaction of local affairs, but that German shall be used in Parliament and the High Courts of Justice, and that the learning of German shall be compulsory in all State schools. Ministerial support would insure the passing of this Bill, as the German Clericals of the Right would probably vote for it, with the German Liberals of the Left. Whether Count Taaffe, however, will care to adopt an attitude which would place him in opposition to his Slav supporters is doubtful.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR FOX, R. E., Executive engineer, Secunderabad Division, having proceeded on furlough, Mr. Coode, Executive Engineer, has assumed charge of that Division, and Mr. Craig, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, has assumed charge of the West Berar Division (Akola).

THE Field Pay Office with the Burmah Expeditionary Force has been closed from the 1st March 1886, all payments to the troops serving in Burmah being made by Civil Treasuries. Captain Macpherson, the Field Paymaster, with establishment, is ex ected shortly to arrive at Madras.

THE Admiralty have issued revised regulations dealing with the testing of the boilers of ships in commission. The boilers of ships abroad are to be examined and drill tested from time to time by an engineer officer other than the officer in whose charge they are. The detailed results of the examination together with a statement showing the previous treatment of the boilers, are to be forwarded to the Admiralty, a copy being retained by the engineer of the ship, while other copies are to be furnished to the inspector of machinery on the station and to the chief engineer of the flagship. Unless necessary, not more than one boiler in four need be drilled for thickness, preference being given to those most worn. A description of the appearance, thickness, and nature of the deposit in different parts of the boilers is to be given, and the condition of the zinc slabs and the probable number which will require renewal are to be reported. The boilers are to be drilled during the time the ship is in commission at intervals of not less than 18 months nor more than two years, and when a ship is ordered to be commissioned whose boilers, whether new or old, have not been drilled for five years, they are to be drilled either before the ship is commissioned or as soon afterwards as possible. As funnels and uptakes are liable to internal and external corrosion, and are particularly liable to deterioration their condition and that of the fastenings are also to be reported on.

THE 2nd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now in Egypt, and over 900 strong has been ordered to proceed to India in Her Majesty's ship Jumna, which will leave England on the 10th of March. A draft of 125 men to join the battalion will be prepared at the depôt and will embark in the Jumna at Portsmouth. The families of the men, which were sent to England on their being ordered to Egypt, will also go out in the Jumna.

DEPARTURE OF SIR ROBERT PHAYRE.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT PHAYRE, late Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, left Bombay by the mail steamer of yesterday. He was entertained at luncheon by some of his friends at the Yacht Club, whence he drove over to the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. Among those present to meet him at the bunder-head were Sir George Arbuthnot, General Heathcote, Colonel Burnett, Colonel Adam, Colonel Beville, Colonel Borrodaile, Colonel Wardrop, Colonel Wilson, acting Commissioner of Police, Major Mayne, Major Beaver, Major Hemming, Captain Russell, and Captain Street, I. N. As Sir Roberts got into a steam-launch, which was ready to start for the mail steamer, Colonel Beville called for three cheers for the retiring General, and one cheer more for Lady Phayre, which were heartily given. The steam launch then moved away. General Watson, late Resident at Baroda, was also a passenger by yesterday's steamer. Among those who attended at the bunder to wish the General God-speed, were Cazes Shahaboodin, General Willoughby, and Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton. Sir George Bowen, Mr. Justice Tottenham, and Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., were also passengers by yesterday's steamer.

A RUINED CITY IN CENTRAL INDIA.

A CITY with walls 38 miles in circumference, situated on a table-land, the slopes of which are so steep as to be natural fortifications, containing the finest and largest specimen of the Afghan mosque in India, that has seen processions in which 700 elephants figured, now inhabited by a few Bheels, its crumbling walls occasionally visited by the curious—such is Maudu.

As a fort it is mentioned as early as A. D. 1226; as a city it flourished between A. D. 1400 and 1700, when it was deserted, the conquerors of its Mahomedan rulers, the Maharattas establishing their seats of government at Indore and Gwalior, while the former defenders of Mandu's walls betook themselves to freebooting, and, under the name of Pindarees, earned very soon an evil notoriety. "The latitude of Mandu is 22 degrees 20 min. N; longitude 75 degrees 28 min. E; height above sea-level 1,944 feet."

Please note, I do not aspire to having discovered Mandu: an excellent guide to it, called "A History of Mandu," by "A Bombay Subaltern," was published anonymously, in conjunction with a description of the Ajunta Caves, in 1844; this was republished, at the expense of the Maharaja of Dhar (within whose territory it is situated), in 1875 and 1879. This work is as true in detail now as when written. The place has recently been surveyed minutely under the superintendence of Major Cole, R.E., Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, from whom I was fortunate enough to obtain maps of the site, and also plans of the various ruins. Photographs of the palaces, mosques, &c., can be purchased from Mr. Lala Deen Dyal, of Indore.

Seeing that Mandu is but three days' journey from Bombay, that the climate is charming, that an artist could profitably spend a month or more here, while the shikari, if he procured none of the felinæ, (which is possible, as a panther was about my camp last night), or noble sambhur, could keep the larder well stocked with game and wild fowl, it is a matter of surprise that visitors are so few and far between. As this may be due to its not being generally known, and the difficulties in reaching it, a slight sketch of the place, and how to get there, may be of interest to your readers.

My stay in Central India being a limited one, I availed myself of the first ten days' leave I could obtain to come here. I accordingly wrote to His Highness the Maharajah of Dhar for permission to visit Mandu, and asking for "purwanas" for the provision of supplies (this should always be done beforehand). In reply I received a telegram inviting me to visit Dhar *en route*, and stating that arrangements had been made as requested; but my baggage was already well on its way viâ Manpur, so making the acquaintance of His Highness is, I trust, an honour deferred only.

Leaving Mhow at 2 p.m. on the 17th, my tents, &c., having gone 24 hours ahead of me, I arrived at Manpur, on the Bombay road (13 miles), at 4 p.m. After slight refreshment at the Inspection Bungalow, I went by tonga, along a fairly good made road (some of the bridges of which are broken, and the portion between Kheri and Siloti rough) to Sagari. I reached that village at 9 p.m., and found my tents comfortably pitched on a spot reserved for the purpose in a "tope" of trees in the midst of some poppy fields. Next morning I went on to Nalcha, breakfasted, and drove to Mandu in the afternoon, camping on the border of the Sagar Talao (tank), my kit from Sagari coming in before dark.

The journey from Nalcha to Mandu is beautiful in the extreme. "About half-way to the left, and close to the road, is the Kakra Koh, a magnificent ravine of great depth, suffused with a deep blue tinge . . . where nature revels in all its wildness, and the lordly beast holds undisputed away in his shady domain. . . . Proceeding onwards the darkened battlements of Mandu break on the view, the sombre-tinted domes of its Juma Musjid, and some other buildings are seen in the midst of jungle, which, unmolested by the hand of man, has obtained a mastery over some of his fairest works."

On the morning of the 18th February. I proceeded to view the ruins, aided by "the History of Mandu," kindly lent me by Mr. Mohenrenath Chatterjee, an influential resident of Mhow, secretary to the Central India Association, and, I believe, author of a book for which there has been a great demand—"The Life of the late Chief Justice Oonococool Mukerjee."

I do not propose to minutely describe the very many beautiful ruined palaces, mosques, tanks, and cloisters of Mandu. Those who visit the place should, however, obtain the History of Mandu from the library at Mhow. The singularity of the buildings is their extraordinary massiveness of structure so unlike the other architectural beauties of India: here we have no intricate carving as in the Aboo caves, no minarets as at Delhi and Agra, no masterpieces of design as in the screen in the Boodah Mosque at Ahmedabad, no painting, no grotesque figures as at Karlee, but rows upon rows of gothic arches on massive pillars, built of square cut-stone and marble-corridors, colonnades, subterranean passages and baths, banquetting halls with walls built as buttresses—lofty domes surmounting all.

The principal objects are—The Juma Musjid, said to be the finest specimen of the Afghan moque in India. 2, The mausoleum of Sultan Hushang Shah Ghuri (otherwise the Charwar Musjid). 3, The Taweli Mahal. 4, Jahaz Mahal. 5, Hindola Mahal. 6, Champa Baori—(3, 4, and 5 are often termed the Water Palace) 7, The Chota Juma Musjid. 8, The Dai-ka Mahal. 9, The Karbuza Mahal. 10, Rup Mati's Chatri. 11, Baz Bahadur's Palace, and 12, the Rewa Kund.

Most of the buildings are in much the same condition as described by the Bombay Subaltern, from whose book I have copied the descriptions quoted :—

The Juma Musjid, surrounding which is the present village of Mandu, composed of mud-hovels, is "ascended by a high flight of steps to a building projecting from the centre of the eastern face, which may be considered as an entrance hall. Over the doorway, which is lined with marble, is a line of Arabic carved on one-half of the stone, the other is effaced. The building is surmounted by a dome and (there used to be) a succession of circular ruins of moulding on a blue ultramine ground. On the entrance (to the mosque side) was a colonnade of seventeen arches—all now fallen and cleared away, except a single tottering column now become a pillar (supporting an arch), mourning the fate of its contemporaries. On the north side there was a colonnade of 11 arches three deep, but only two of the inner row to the west remain, four of the second row, eleven of the third. The south colonnade contains a similar row of arches. The length between arches is 253 feet, and length from east to west 268 feet. Below the centre dome, to the west, is a large *mehrab* (niche), to the left of which is the marble *mimbar* or pulpit; in front of it is a square platform of masonry, very likely the *Masnad* of royalty. Under each archway is a small recess, or *mehrab*, denoting the direction of the Kaba (of Mecca); these are all bordered with marble ornamentally carved. The small crowning archways are fringed by a crenated edging of sculptured marble"—all more or less chipped now.'

"Adjoining the west face of the Juma Musjid is the tomb of Sultan Hushang Shah Ghuri, some people here call it the Charwar Musjid, in the centre of the court on a marble pedestal rises the mausoleum. On it is carved the Kulna 'La illah-il illah Muhammud ul rasul ullah,' 'There is but one God and Muhammud is the prophet of God.' Above, a magnificent dome rises in solemn grandeur over the remains of departed royalty." From the dome depend two balls—there used to be five. The natives say this building will not fall until the balls drop to the ground. Some person or persons unknown misdirected their energies in firing at them; they are pierced with holes, and the splashes of five bullets are still visible on the stone of the dome.

About half a mile beyond, to the north-west, is the Water Palace, the various ruins of which, embedded in trees and creepers, and standing on the borders on one or other of the two lakes, will prove a latent mine of wealth to any enterprising artist who chooses to come up here.

Two miles or so south of the Juma Musjid is Rup Mati's Chatri. The building consists "of a gallery about sixty feet long, on the edge of a hill overlooking the Nerbudda, 1,500 feet below. There is a narrow balcony in front, outside this gallery; ascend by a small staircase to a terrace above, at each extremity of which is a small pavilion. The supporting columns are square—the cupolas are high." This Chatri can be seen from miles around; from the terrace the view is really sublime. "To the west is a fine table hill, below which the ruined wall is seen creeping along the edge of the precipice."

At the foot of the hill is the Palace of Baz Bahadur. Over the gateway is some Arabic writing cut in large letters, but somewhat disfigured. Opposite to the Palace is the "Rewa Kund," or "Nerbudda Spring"—a pool through which, it is believed, a tributary of that stream was made to flow by the god of that river, to aid Baz Bahadur in obtaining Rup Moti, a Rajput maiden, who insisted, as the condition of her wedding him, that he should make the Nerbudda pass through Mandu. Local tradition has it that the palace was built for his own accommodation, and the Chatri for that of his love Rup Mati, by Baz Bahadur—also that she became a *Sati* in the courtyard of the Chatri. At Dohad, in the Panch Mahals, however, the traveller is shown the tombs of Baz Bahadur and Rup Mati, and tradition appears much at fault, as persons deputed by the Maharajah, at present engaged in copying and deciphering the various inscriptions, state that tablets in both buildings record they were built by Nasir-ud-din Khiljee, who reigned some time before Baz Bahadur.

With regard to Mehrab Khan's Mahal, the Bombay Subaltern states :—"On the centre one of the three sarcophagi are passages of Arabic almost as fresh in appearance as if they had just been cut." These, alas! are now illegible, but the marble tombstone is carved in a very tasteful design, a slaty black stone being fitted into the pattern looking much like the lead lettering let into European monuments. The tombs have all been torn open by some enterprising Bheel.

To the westward of Mandu is the fort of Songarh; "the entrance is by a substantial gateway, composed of a close-grained red stone in excellent condition; above are two turrets surmounted by cupolas, from which there is a fine view of the splendid valley below, and of the principal buildings of Mandu."

About a mile beyond, on the road home (to Mandu), I descended "by a flight of stone steps to a courtyard, the open face towards the chasm. On the sides are some well executed medallions. Inside the veranda, on the sides of the arch, are inscriptions in basso commemorating the advent of Akber Sha of Delhi, and his conquest of the Dekhan and Khandeish in the year 1009 Hegira, A. D. 1600. On the left, in a small apartment, a broken figure of Mahadeo and Parwati, of marble, two bulls, a lingam, and some broken Hindu figures have usurped the original cool and luxurious retreat of some wealthy Mahomedan; the modern residents have monopolised the name of this fair retreat, and it is now called Nilkunt Mahadeo."

A little off the road home is the Lal Bangala, "the centre apartment of which comprises seven arches three deep."

About a mile to the north-east is the Chesti Khan-ka-Mahal, where the Tah Khana is reached by a broken staircase. "Here the family retired for fast days to avoid the pleasures of the hookah and pan—or to enjoy them secretly."

The Bombay Subaltern secured some coins with inscriptions "Alferi," "Nasir Sha," "Mahmud," "Mahmud Sha 889 and 899, those of the latter mark were most likely coined at Ahmedabad by Sultan Mahmud . . there were also some dated 1008."

In the Water Palace is a cool and shady retreat from the heat of the day, called the Champa Baoli—a small reservoir of water, about 25 ft. below the ground level, surrounded by small rooms and doors. Some of the latter lead by steps to the courtyard above, while others conduct to branching subterranean corridors, now only reached (the earth having fallen in), by crawling through holes on the hands and knees. It is said that one of these passages leads subterraneously to Dhar, 21 miles off. It was here that the tragedy of the Janhur was enacted, when Rajput husbands and fathers—mercenaries true to their Moslem salt—having closed, and set fire to the entrances of these passages, in which their womenkind had been placed, clothed themselves in yellow garments, the sign of war to the knife, and went forth to court, at the hands of the Mahrattas, that death which could no longer be avoided without dishonour.

Not so well authenticated is the legend that the iron "lath" outside is part of the walking stick of the famous *lohar* or blacksmith who discovered the Paras—the veritable philosopher's stone; how a woodcutter's axe coming in contact with it was turned to gold; how both were taken to the blacksmith with a complaint that not only was the edge of the axe turned, but the head changed into copper; how the wily blacksmith agreed to give the woodman a new hatchet, and kept the stone, and amassed a great fortune; how the bridegroom of his daughter discovered little else but the Paras in the lady's *trousseau*; how he threw it into the Nerbudda, in disgust, before he knew its value; how it has since been searched for in vain, and never come across, except once, when the chains of an elephant fording the stream touched it, and were turned to pure gold.

This, with a variety of curious reading, is to be found in the notes to the History of Mandu, in which is also a description, taken from the journal of Sir T. Roe, Ambassador from King James I. to the Great Mogal, probably the first Englishman who visited the place. There is also an interesting description of the Adansonia digitata—the Baobad—supposed to have been introduced into these parts by one of the Khiljee kings. It is known to the natives as the Khorassani Imli—looks like an inverted and badly-grown beet, and mightily flourishes in these parts, so much so that, with its companion, the peepul, it is swiftly hugging Mandu to destruction.

The Bombay Subaltern (in 1844) takes the then Maharaja of Dhar severely to task, not only for allowing the above destruction to continue, but for abetting it by removal of marble from the ruins, which, the editor of the 1875 edition of the History, adds, he converted into lime. It is only just, therefore, to mention that the present Maharaja is doing his best to stop the ravages of the giants of the forest, and, aided by the British Government, is expending considerable sums, under direction of Major Cole, R.E., to whom I have already referred, in strengthening, if not restoring, the principal buildings.

The shape of the mosques and domes at Mandu is like those in the Cutchee plain in Sind, some description of which I gave in my letters "With Sir Robert Sandeman on the Panjar Mission," but the latter are built of small pucca bricks, let in, herring-bone-fashion, like the cottage walls in Kent—*si parva licet componere magnis*—while the Mandu ruins consist of well-cut stone, clamped, in many cases, with iron. In the Cutchee plain, as also at Sehwan and other places in Sind, tiles in various shades of blue are used as ornamentation. The Bombay Subaltern does not seem to have noted any other colour at Mandu, but buff and green are also to be observed in the domes of Baz Bahadur's palace, in the remnants of a fleur-de-lys pattern. The Mandu enamelling is peculiar in that it appears, in some instances, to have been glazed on the interstices of carved blocks of stone, and not simply formed into tiles. The authority I have so frequently quoted states he was unsuccessful in his endeavours to ascertain how, and from what, this enamel is made, but he understands the art is still (1844) practised at Delhi by the Minakars. Hala and Tatta in Sind are still famous for their tiles, as is also Mooltan.

Mandu can be reached by four routes from Mhow:—1st, *via* Bilod, which must be a rough road; 2nd, down the Bombay road to Gujri, 27 miles from which, by a bridle path, Mandu is 5 miles distant—total 32 miles; 3rd, (the way I came, which I can recommend) *via* Manpur on the Bombay road, 13 miles (across country on a good made road all the way), 6 miles to Kheri, 11¼ to Siloti, Sagari 2½, Bagari 1½, Nalcha 5½, Mandu 6 miles—total 46 miles; 4th, *via* Dhar, 33 miles, Nalcha 16, Mandu 6, total 55 miles, all along a good metalled road.

I brought all my marching kit with me, but His Highness of Dhar keeps tents on the Hill for the accommodation of visitors. All the places to be seen are within easy walking distance, and a visit to Mandu need not therefore be one involving any elaborate arrangements; or great expenditure.

Mandu, Feb. 23. X.

Postcript.—Since the above was written, Major Lindsay's Heavy Battery reached Mandu from Mhow, *via* Dhar, this being part of their experimental march. It was very interesting to watch the skilful way in which the bullock and elephant teams pulled enormous peices of ordnance round the sharp, short corners of the gateways, and much was I amused in watching the intelligent actions of the beasts which Phil Robinson describes as "square animals, with a leg at each corner, and a tail at both ends."

At Dhar I paid my respects to His Highness the Maharaja, who said he would at all times be glad to assist sahebs in visiting Mandu, if applied to, (which should be done through the Political Agent, Sirdarpur).

I cannot better conclude this letter than by quoting a remark of an officer of His Highness Holkar of Indore, when expressing his surprise at Europeans wishing to visit the ruins, "The place is very much out of repair, and, if you have seen the Jumna Musjid at Delhi, you will derive no comfort from looking at Mandu."

NATIVE THEATRICALS.

THE Alfred Dramatic Company, which has done much to raise the tone of the native drama, gave, on Thursday night, at their theatre, opposite the Boree Bunder station, a performance in Hindustanee, before a brilliant assembly of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Seamen's Institute, and the management had spared no pains and expense to make it as interesting and attractive as possible. H. E. the Governor had signified his willingness to attend the performance, but had to forego the pleasure under the peremptory advice of his doctor. The play, which was partly allegorical, was entitled "Fareb-i-Ifrit," or the "Demon's Trick," the wand of the magician and the wiles of the devil, which were made here to perform a prominent part in shaping the destinies of mortals, giving a free scope for the display of mechanical contrivances and scenic effects. Ifrit is the Mephistopheles of the play, and although he is exhibited as possessing the super-human powers with which spirits of the aerial regions are always credited, he had somehow to submit to a long captivity imposed upon him by a king until he was rescued by a mighty magician. From the moment of his release he vowed vengeance upon mankind in general, and soon commenced operations in right earnest by practising his wiles upon Farrokh, a saint who lived away from the vanities of this world in a quiet cloister, where he was passing his days in holy meditation and in prayers. Farrokh was represented by a young man possessing a good musical voice, which he showed to great advantage in a hymn which he sang in praise of Allah. He appeared to have well conceived his part, though his acting and demeanour savoured a little too much of the "humble-as-the-dust" style affected by Orientals. While he was lying asleep in his cell, the devil conjured up before his mind's eye a lovely vision of fairyland, inhabited by bewitching beauties. When he awoke with his mind full of the delicious scene he had witnessed, he found the devil standing before him, not in his real shape with the traditional horns and cloven

that there should be amalgamation. The Corporation should themselves wield the power directly or by their agents, and on these grounds he was generally in accord with what he believed to be Captain Morland's amendment.

Mr Jamsetjee P. Kapadia was of opinion that the time was ripe to curtail the powers of the Justices, who had rejected, at the last election, men like Messrs. Goalling, Harrichund and Shantaram Narayen. He had the curiosity lately to look over the list of the Justices, and so far as the Parsees were concerned, he could say that they neither represented the intellect nor the aristocracy of the community. (Laughter.) He did not venture to give any opinion about European and Hindoo Justices, simply because he did not know them. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)

Mr. Geary said there were the original resolution and two amendments before the Corporation. The original motion recommended the adoption *en bloc* of the report of the committee on the subject of the Draft Bill. The report of the committee was in many respects one which he approved, but he objected to it inasmuch as it went too far and took no note of the provisions, good in themselves, which existed in the Bill, and which was elaborated with great care. Captain Morland had presented to the Corporation an amendment which he had narrowed to modify in a sense which, he (Mr. Geary) thought, would enable the Corporation to accept it. It was originally one of the items of Captain Morland's amendment that the Municipal Commissioner should be chairman of the Town Council, but in very much his (Mr. Geary's) suggestion the proposer had modified it so far as to leave the provision relating to the chairmanship of the Town Council to stand as it was under the existing constitution. But Mr. Geary believed it was the intention of the present draft to make it an elective, instead of the nominative office, as it had hitherto been. The amendment moved by Dr. Cowasjee took up the question of the increase in the number of members of the Corporation as Capt. Morland had taken it up; but with these two items of difference, that while Capt. Morland awarded two representativives the Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce, respectively, so that both these important Interests might be directly represented on the Corporation, these seats were given by Dr. Cowasjee's amendment to the ratepayers, making the number of their representatives thirty-eight. The speaker was of opinion that bodies like the Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce ought to be directly represented on the Corporation. Coming to the question of the sub-committees of the Town Council and the co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner therewith, Mr. Geary said there were already sub-committees of the Town Council. It was matters for discussion whether thosesub-committeesnad been able to assist in the work of the Town Council and the Commissioner to the extent that was desired and anticipated. Practically, they were not found to have done as much as they might have done, and, therefore, it was suggested by the Municipal Commissioner as the result of his long experience—and even several members of long-standing agreed with him—that in future these sub-committees should have an improved status, and should actually assist in the executive work which at present was thrown wholly upon the shoulders of the Municipal Commissioner. While he most strenuously resisted the sweeping proposal which contemplated virtually to supersede the Town Council, he wished at the same time to admit that it was desirable to give the sub-committees an increased scope. He saw no objection to the proposal to make the Municipal Commissioner the chairman of each of the sub-committees, It was found in practice that unless the Commissioner attended the meetings of the sub-committees, and took part in the discussion, very little work was done, for none of the members had knowledge of the routine of office duties. Mr. Geary, then referring to the system of cumulative voting, said it was a very simple mayne, and had been found very efficacious in England as a means to enable the minorities to be properly and adequately represented on the School Boards. It was desirable that in the City of Bombay the system which had been tried elsewhere and found satisfactory should be employed to guard the rights of the minorities. The Corporation,having considered the matter with a great deal of care, had arrived at the conclusion that the system was advantageous. A proposal to that effect was sent on to the Government, which embodied it in the Bill. But when the Bill came before the committee, the latter, perhaps, not quite understanding the object of the cumulative system, had advised the Corporation against it. Mr. Geary concluded by moving that the system of cumulative voting embodied in the draft Bill be approved as the best means of protecting minorities.

Capt. Morland said he was quite prepared to accept in his amendment the addition proposed by Mr. Geary.

The chairman thought it would be very inconvenient at that stage of the debate to modify the amendment on an essential point. It would be very desirable that if the amendment with the alteration were approved of by any member, he should move it as a separate amendment.

Dr. Waters seconded Mr. Geary's amendment.

Mr. Telang did not consider himself to be bound by the principle laid down by Mr. Dadoba that taxation and representation went together and its application to the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust. It seemed to him both the Chamber and the Trust were ratepayers. The recommendations of the Committee as to the constitution of the Corporation appeared to be fair on the whole and worthy of acceptance. The division of the Town Council into sub-committees was a scheme that would be disastrous for the Corporation to adopt. If they had to deal with a constitution different to that of Bombay, the scheme would no doubt work well and involve a step forward in the direction of local self-government, and would most closely assimilatethe constitution to that of the English municipalities; but in his judgment Bombay would be running too fast towards that goalof the Corporation adopted Mr. Ollivant's suggestion. Under existing conditions they could not get fifteen men into work as hard as would be necessary if the functions of the sub-committees were to be discharged. With regard to the position of the Commissioner, Mr Telang considered there were very good grounds for not applying the master and servant theory. They might give the Commissioner a much more dignified name if they liked (laughter), but he certainly ought to be under the orders of the Corporation in all matters. Mr. Telang recommended the adoption of the report on the whole as it stood, because it generally met with the views expressed.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik then replied on the whole discussion, but the debate having been prolonged to a late hour, he contented himself by expressing the opinion that the sub-committee scheme would be unworkable, as the Commissioner would practically rule the deliberations of the sub-committees in the absence of the full number of members, whose attendance might be impossible. As to the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner it would be sufficient to see that such a power was delegated by law to the Corporation, and they would judge best whether a deputy was necessary or not.

The various amendments were then put to the vote. In the end all were negatived with the exception of the amendment moved by Dr. Cowasjee and the report amended according to his proposition was then finally adopted.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE NAPIER FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 160, New Foras-road, Byculla, Mr. Manecksha J. Taleyarkhan, pleader, High Court, and chairman of the company, presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1885, was submitted to the meeting:—

The accounts have been duly audited by Mr. Dhanjibhai Framji Patel, and his certificate of their correctness is annexed to this report.

The gross earnings of the company during the last year, as will appear from the accounts, amounted to Rs. 31,614-7-2, while the cost of management, including salaries and other charges, have amounted to Rs. 27,341-8-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,272-14-7. To this sum are added the sums of Rs. 474-8-0 and Rs. 30, being the amounts of the agents' commission and fees as directors, respectively, which Messrs. Edulji Shapurji & Co., the agents of the company, have given up for the benefit of the shareholders, for which the board of directors have thanked them on your behalf. It will thus appear that the total sum available for distribution among the shareholders is Rs. 4,777 6-7, out of which the directors propose, with your sanction, to a pay dividend of Rs. 4 per share, eqnal to 4 per cent. per annum, which will absorb Rs. 4,496, and to carry the balance of Rs. 281-6-7 to the reserve fund. The directors beg to state for your information that out of the sum of Rs. 5,516-9-9, due by the company to Mr. Edulji Shapurji on the 1st January 1885, the company has paid off the sum of Rs. 2,577-11-9 during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,938-14-0 due to him. Among the improvements made in the company's property, your directors may notice the putting up of a new blowing fan. Although the profits of the company have not been as large as might have been expected, the directors submit that, considering the growing competition, and taking into account the fact that a large sum was paid in liquidation of the debt originally due by the company, the result is not at all discouraging.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 4 per share, payable on or after the 15th instant, re-electing Messrs. Manecksha Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan and A. F. Morris as directors of the company, and re-appointing Mr. Dnujibhoy Framjee Patel as auditor, at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the agents and directors, for the satisfactory management of the business of the company, and a vote thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8.; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, etc.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE DIVORCE CASE.

THE following passages in the evidence of the petitioner, and in the legal arguments, complete the report of the Crawford-Dilke case which we published on Wednesday:—

Mr. Crawford, in continuation of his statement, said:—When I come to think, I cannot state for certain whether I stopped at Edinburgh on the 14th, or arrived in London on that day. I remember, however, pretty distinctly that, when I arrived at the house, she said she was very tired. I did not inquire where she had been, nor did I find out until she told me herself on the night of the 17th of July. I had no reason to believe that she was anywhere but in her own house. She asked me whether I remembered her going out the first year we lived in Young-street. I replied that I thought I did. Then she said, "The two nights before you came up to London I passed in Sir C. Dilke's house. The first night I came home at four in the morning; the second about half-past seven o'clock. Ann opened the door to me. I asked her if she was alarmed. She said 'Yes;' and I replied 'I am quite able to take care of myself.' I think I told her I had spent the night at Helen's." After this conversation with my wife I went to my own bedroom. I heard weeping during the night. I remember also that, in 1882, at the time of the conversations which startled me on the subject of divorce, I heard weeping and sobbing the whole night. That was about the end of February or the beginning of March, 1882. I scarcely ever saw her shed tears. Though her face was swollen, she denied weeping. I felt the bed shaking with her sobs. I could not imagine what it was, as it was not her habit to weep. There was another conversation which startled me. She said to me one night in Young-street, quite suddenly and very earnestly, "When you are dead, I shall spend my time burning wax candles on your tomb." I remarked, "I do not suppose that will do me any good." But what she said made a great impression upon me. I think it was in 1883. On Saturday, the 18th of July, after I had dressed I came into her room, and found her still in bed. I asked her that morning about Captain Foster. She said, "He is not my lover." I inquired, "Was he never so?" She replied, "Never." We were to leave for Scotland on the Monday, and she asked me if she was to go, I said, "Oh, no." Her sister, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, was suggested, but she said she did not know whether they would have her there. I suggested that she might go to a French convent for a time, but she would not like to do that. I inquired whether she was prepared that her statement should be taken down in writing. She replied that it would depend upon who it was that took it down. I said I should employ Mr. Stewart as my solicitor. She remarked that she would not like to make a statement to him, but she was quite prepared to leave it to the proper time. I said, "I will consult my legal advisers as to taking down your statement in writing." Then she replied, "I am quite ready to do what you are advised." I asked her for my mother's ring, and she gave it to me. On Saturday I went to Mrs. Ashton Dilke's and saw my wife there. I asked if she was prepared to adhere to the statement she had made on the Friday night? She said she was. I asked if she could point out the house in Tottenham-court-road. She said she thought she could. I remarked, "Don't you remember the name of the street even. If you went to it the same day, Sir Charles Dilke must have given you the address." She answered, "He did. He wrote it with pencil on a piece of paper, and handed it to me." She told me that she had been twice altogether, and that afterwards meetings took place in his house and mine. She said that she used to go to his house about eleven o'clock in the morning; that sometimes the door was opened by a foot man, and sometimes by Sir C. Dilke himself; and that Sir C. Dilke took her up to what she called the second drawing-room, saying to the servants that he was going out; and that then he took her up two more flights of stairs to his own room. She said she could describe the furniture in his bedroom. She stated also that they remained together until perhaps twelve o'clock; that he then went away, and that Sarah came in and dressed her. I asked if there had been any communication between her and Sir C. Dilke while we were out of London. I said I wanted to ask the question out of curiosity. It was not the proper word, but I was very much excited at the time. She shrugged her shoulders, and looking very miserable, said "Curiosity!" I repeated the question, and she replied that only a very few notes passed between them; that appointments were usually made from one time to another—that is, when one was kept another was made. That was in his house, not mine.

Did she tell you what time of day Sir C. Dilke came to your house?—No.

Was any reference made to Mrs. Rogerson on Sunday?—I cannot say for certain. I had seen Mrs. Rogerson the night before.

Were you aware of Mrs. Crawford going to Sir C. Dilke's house or of his coming to your house?—I had no idea of being in his house since our marriage and as to his coming to mine, she told me that in 1882 he had called once and stayed five minutes. I never under-stood that he had called again that year. In 1883 I do not remember its coming to my knowledge that Sir C. Dilke called, but he may have called once. In 1884 I remember hearing on that he had called in the beginning of the year, and I made some remark about its being very attentive of him, and she said, "Oh, he always calls on the family at the commencement of the session, and he is always in a hurry, for I know he never stays five minutes," and she mentioned that a lady friend of hers had found him there.

This closed the examination-in-chief.

The Attorney General.—I think I am justified in asking to postpone cross-examining this witness. The statements he has made are evidence against the lady, but not evidence in any material degree against Sir Charles Dilke. These statements of the witness are statements of which your Lordship will see from the statement of the claim we have no notice at all.

Mr. Justice Butt.—I do not recollect at this moment any bit of evidence against Sir C. Dilke.

The Attorney General.—I do not make any reference to Sir C. Dilke passing Mr. Crawford in the lobby of the House of Lords.

Mr. Justice Butt.—I will not call that evidence. It seems to me that I do not see any evidence at present against Sir C. Dilke.

Mr. Inderwick.—I have no objection to the postponement of the cross-examination.

The Attorney General.—I do not make this application without the concurrence of my learned friend, Sir H. James.

The cross-examination was accordingly postponed.

At the conclusion of the case for the Petitioner, the Attorney General said.—I have now to submit to your Lordship that there is no case whatever which Sir Charles Dilke is called upon to answer; that there is, in fact, nothing to answer. I propose further to state the course which, after anxious consideration between my learned friends and myself, we have thought it right to adopt in this matter. I need not remind your Lordship of the case of "Robinson *v.* Laing," in which a similar question to that here involved was discussed. The result of that case was that as between the Plaintiff on the one side and Co-respondent on the other, the confession of the Respondent was considered as if it had been absolutely struck out.

Mr. Justice Butt.—I quite agree with you. By the law of England, and by every rule of good sense, a statement made by a lady situated as Mrs. Crawford is said to have been, could not be evidence against the Co-respondent.

The Attorney General.—That opinion of your Lordship's greatly reduces the responsibility of myself and my friends. I have to make one observation. The girl Ann Jamieson gave her evidence very fairly; but she is now in the service of Mr. Crawford, and she came here, I think I may say, not unwilling to state what she could in favour of her master's cause. The evidence, put in plain, prosaic fashion, amounts to this, that Sir Dilke during a period of two years paid Mrs. Crawford five visits in the morning. When one recollects that Sir Charles Dilke is a public man in Parliament, whose time is necessarily very much occupied, it is easy to understand that what would be an unusual time for paying visits in a person not so engaged, was not at all unusual or extraordinary in Sir Charles's case. Your Lordship will not have lost sight also of the relationship between Sir Charles Dilke and Mrs. Crawford, and you will not consider further that the visits were made in the most open manner, without the least attempt at concealment. Sir Charles Dilke drove up in his brougham, was admitted by the servant, and shown into, what my learned friend now agrees with me, was the room on the groundfloor. It seems to me a most extraordinary inference to draw that there was any opportunity for, or that the visits could have been intended for, any such purpose as has been suggested. No doubt the girl Jamieson said that when Sir Charles came she was directed by Mrs. Crawford not to admit any other visitor, but the fact of that direction being given by Mrs. Crawford would not of itself be evidence. As to the further fact stated by Mr. Crawford—of whom I desire to speak with all respect—that he was not aware of these visits, there would be something in that if Sir Charles Dilke knew that his visits were kept from Mr. Crawford's knowledge. The result, I submit, is that there is not one particle of evidence which the Co-respondent is called upon to answer here. The next question we, as representing Sir Charles Dilke, have had anxiously to consider, was as to whether we should take the responsibility of advising our client not to enter the witness-box. Possibly there may have been indiscretions in his life—who has not committed indiscretions—but seeing that, as far as the charges here made against him is concerned, we conceive he has nothing to answer. We take upon ourselves the responsibility of not putting him in the box, and of leaving the case where it stands. There are various reasons why we should not put on the topic, but it is to be suggested that there was been a strong motive for sheltering some one else from blame by implicating the Co-respondent, especially as the Respondent knew that Mr. Crawford had received one early anonymous letter casting blame upon Sir Charles Dilke, and that another anonymous letter had been received by the Plaintiff just before the statement made by the Respondent. Under the circumstances, therefore, he and his friends had taken the responsibility of not putting Sir Charles in the box.

Sir Henry James, who followed, also contended that there was no evidence to support the charge, and added:—The matter has been left by Sir Charles Dilke in our hands, and if the responsibility must fall upon any one, it is entirely ours. The Attorney General has given the reasons for the course we have adopted, and I would add that if there be no legal evidence against a man, there is no reason why his whole life should be dissected for no purpose whatever. I therefore concur entirely in what my learned friend has stated.

Mr. Inderwick.—My learned friend has referred to considerations apart from the case. As far as I am concerned such considerations do not affect me in the least. I opened this case as I should any similar case, with an expression of opinion which I believe every counsel has a right to offer. In my judgment there is no very strong or conclusive case against the Co-respondent in consequence of the Respondent's statement, that is, on evidence strictly and legally applicable to him. I see no reason, therefore, to object to the withdrawal of Sir Charles Dilke's name. I cannot object to it.

Mr. Lockwood.—Of course, I have no observation to make upon the topic referred to. It is unnecessary to say that I do not propose to make any remark upon the statement of the Petitioner with regard to my client.

Mr. Justice Butt.—This is one of those cases in which the Court is placed in a position of some peculiarity and of some difficulty. To say that the Respondent has been guilty of adultery with the Co-respondent and at the same time to dismiss the case as against the Co-respondent is a state of things which at first sight does not look quite reasonable. But when I say that I do not propose to make anything unsound. Dealing with the case against the Co-respondent, there is not a great deal of evidence against him beyond the statement made by the Petitioner, Mr. Crawford, as to the Respondent's admissions of guilt. But when these admissions of guilt are clear, distinct, and circumstantial, I cannot, without disbelieving all or nearly all that Mr. Crawford has said, refuse to find that these admissions were made. In the absence of the Respondent, who might have been called to deny having made such statements, I see no reason at all for doubting the truth of Mr. Crawford's evidence. That being so, I am compelled to come to the conclusion that the adultery was committed, and to grant a decree for the relief which the Petitioner craves. With regard to the Co-respondent, Sir Charles Dilke, my decision is in accordance with what I have already said—that there is no evidence worthy of the name, as against him. Nothing can be clearer than the law on that subject, which is, that an unsworn statement of a person in the position of Mrs. Crawford is not entitled to be received, or even considered, in a court of justice as against the person with whom she is alleged to have committed adultery. That is the law, and I cannot help thinking that every one must see that it is good sense. It would be unjust if any gentleman, in the position in which Sir Charles Dilke finds himself in this Court, should be assailed and condemned on charges of this nature on the statement of a person not upon oath, and the truth of whose story he has no opportunity of testing by cross-examination. If Mrs. Crawford had come into the box and sworn that the statement she made on the 17th of July was true, that would have been very good evidence against Sir Charles Dilke. But then he would have had an opportunity of testing, first of all, the state of mind in which the statement was made; secondly, such matters as suggested that she might be accusing him in order to shield her intercourse with somebody else; and further, the thousand and one things that might present themselves in answer. In common fairness these admissions as they stood ought not to be for one moment weighed against Sir Charles Dilke. Counsel had doubtless been well advised in the course they had induced him to take, and I have no hesitation in saying that the petition as against Sir Charles Dilke is dismissed, and of course dismissed with costs.

On the application of Mr. Inderwick, a decree nisi was granted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Abana, 2,060 tons, Captain Mckenlay, sails to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer-ship Beilarena, 1,008 tons, Capt A Blacklock, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE barque Guslan Metzler, 352 tons, Capt A York, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (2nd Jan), with a cargo of rum and sugar; she is consigned to the captain.

THE steam-ship Hajee, 1,842 tons, Capt S C Newey, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Newcastle (1st Feb), with a cargo of 3,096 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lalpoora, 2,148 tons, Captain G Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (23rd Jan), via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 2 horses and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bruce and 2 children, Lt W Georges and 5 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S N Co's steamship Poseidon, 2,509 tons, Capt G D mcick, sailed yesterday for Hong-Kong via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hong-Kong—Rev M G M Gomes. For Singapore—Mr L Leontenstein, Mrs Levie and infant, and Mrs Hansel. For Colombo—Major Hammond.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Capt A Buck, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Wheeler. 3 Misses Wheeler and child, Mr S C Leonard, Mrs Crowdy, 2 children, infant and ayah, Mrs Ives, 2 children and infant, Major and Mrs Powis, Mrs Hussey, Mr J W Weir, Capt and Mrs Spratt, and Major Shuckburgh.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 540 tons, Capt C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussrah via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Wal er, Master Waller, Capt Sinclair, Lt Smith, Mr Alfred Ertel, Col F Lambert, Mr W A Smith, Mr Wilson, Mr P Mowis, Mr G Calder, Mr Hormusjee Eduljee, Mr Pallonji Nusserwanji, 2 native officers, 112 troops, and 66 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
4	Hajeem (s).....	Newey.....	Newcastle, Feb. 1.
5	Lalpoora (s).....	mith	London, Jan. 23.
	Gustan Metzler ..	York.....	Mauritius, Jan. 2.
	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Busreh, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Calder (s)	Jourdain....	Persian Gulf.
	Burmah (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachi & K. Coast.
	Jam (s)	Bri-coe	Marseilles, &c.
	Coe don (s).....	Donelch	Hongkong.
	Beilarena (s).....	Look	Marseilles.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Buck.....	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Abana, McKenlay, for Antwerp.
" Bhownuggur, Nacoda, for Bhownuggur.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Miranda, for Dunkirk.
" Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.
" Dunedin, for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
1	Siren (s)	Whillerd.....	Bombay, Feb. 4.
	Maharatta (s)	Fletcher	Rangoon, Feb. 25.
	Chindwara (s)	Jacobs	Rangoon, Feb. 25.
	Philomene	Kie	New York, Oct. 21.
	Linga (s)	Gouin	Kennion, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURES.

March 1.—I. G. Steamer (shewed G. V. S. Q.)

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

ar.		
	Clan Drummond (s)..	Calcutta.
	Clive (s)	Calcutta.
	Tandier (s)	Calcutta.
	Madras (s).....	Rangoon.
	C an Macgregor (s)	London.
	Agra (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FROM LONDON.

Atrato s—75 cases matches, Abdulally Shaikh Adam.
Peshawur s—1 butt cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Huzara s—13 cases liquors, Lauder Palmer and Co.
Marlborough s—25 cases b ack dry colour, T Farzoolabhoy; 25 cases matches, the United Merchants Co; 15 cases sandi-dewrogan, H Lalla; 15 cases varn sh, N Shurufally; 12 cases eau-de-cologne Oomersey Premjee; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, C Ramjee.
Ganges s—5 cases brandy, Wallace & Co.
Joseph Arbib s—12 cases colourne water, Chartered Bank of India and China.
Surat s—3 cases aniline dye, Heptools Trahjee; 13 cases medicine of sorts, E Soofally Sumsoodeen and Co; 42 cases blue colour, N Shurufally; 4 cases printing types, 1 case printing ink, Gopal Narayen and Co; 100 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 8 barrels hams and 8 barrels baken and 4 cases medicine of sorts, Treacher and Co; 50 cases beer, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Teelin Head s—4 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cairo s—3 hogsheads c aret, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—61 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia s—23 bales cotton, Runchordas Motichund; 46 bales wool, Haji Ismail; 400 owts grain, Ghelia harmut; 332 owts myrabollams, Husraj Moraji; 113 bales cotton, Jaipal Saipal; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 600 owts myrabollams K Luckmidass.
Penthesilea s—810 owts myrabollams, C Khetsey.
Rydal Hall s—28 bales cotton, Mahomed Cooeji; 30 bales wool, Fazelbhoy Jan Mahomed; 115 bales hemp, Moolji Gooculdas; 196 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 201 owts myrabollams, Premji Rewul; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Flamsteed s—20 bales cotton, K Spinner and Co; 225 owts horns, Natha Essa; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 138 owts turmeric, L Lalbhai.
Siam s—24 owts ivory, Shurif Darwesh; 7 boxes silver coins (Rs 32,900), Gunputrao Madhowrao.

FOR HULL.

Stella s—3,000 owts linseed, Lang, Moir & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Auretta s—1,006 owts teaseed, Bean, Ashley & Co; 50 bales cotton, Bean, Ash ey & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoma s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 49 bales cotton, Punnett & Co; 500 owts wheat, Tyabjee & Co.
Abana s—3,225 owts ground nuts, Wallace & Co.
El Krrant s—300 bales hemp, Volkart Bros; 600 bales hemp, E Spiner & Co; 20 bales hemp, F Sauquet & Co; 100 bales hemp, Lang Moir & Co; 185 bales hemp, D Bhimjee.

FOR VENICE.

Lilburn Tower s—110 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Cameron s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

County of York s—200 cwts linseed, R Caderbhoy; 778 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Belgravia s—42 cwt Coffe, H E H Allana; 150 cwts coffee, H A H Hassein; 52 cwts linseed, L Dewji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengore Head s—300 cwts mowraseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000½ cwts groundnuts, R R Raghunath and Co.
Florida s—6,000 cwts castor seed, 4,500 cwts groundnuts, and 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Belgravia s—13 bales skins and 800 lbs isinglas, Farnham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—150 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 25 bales twist, the Na tional S and W Co; 245 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 86 bales twist, D P Marker; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 185 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, M Cowasjee; 30 twist the Anglo Indian S and W Co; 118 bales twist, F Rustom Papa; 150 bales twist, Haji Adam Esmail; 30½ chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 26 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 21 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanji and Co; 32 chests opium, S Abraham; 15 chests opium, C Ebram; 55½ chests opium, H Isac Ellias and Co; 1 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 96 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 2 chests opium, P and O Co; 68 cwts sharkfins and fish maws, Yue Lun Ching; 1 case saffron, S Narain and Co; 1 case Cambay stones, and 84 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, A C Esmajee; 250 cwts onions, Kamal Cassum; 9 cwts ivory, J Peerbhoy; 21 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—100 cwts sandalwood and 250 bales twist, Jairaz hoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, S Abraham; 534 bales twist and 32 ba es piecegoods, C D Sassoon and Co; 7½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 13 chests opium, Guneshial Shobhamul; 11½ chests opium, Joharmul Moolch und; 48 chest opium E D Sassoon and Co; and 199 chest opium David Sassoon Co; 7 chests opium, J E Ezra and Co; 33 chests opium, Gopiram Hurmanbux; 34 chests opium, Isac Ezra and Co; 1 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 23½ chests opium, Roognath Jugonnath; 17 chests opium, S Abraham; 22 chests opium, N J Abraham; 52 bales twist, the Anglo Indian S and W Co; 40 bales twist, E J Abraham; 31 bales twist and 40 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co; 7½ chests opium, Sobharam; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co; 12 chests opium, H K mgopal.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan s—13 cwts gum, 10 cwts coffee, and 50 lbs saffron, H M Hasson; 44 bales twist, Framroze Rustom Papa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Swinton, Major, Mad R H A, on leave, from Bangalore.
King, Lt-Col, Bo 7th Infy, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Wynter Major, Bl 2nd D Gds, to join, from England
Battiscombe, Lt-Col, Bo R A, on leave, from Deesa.

MARCH 5.

Bayly, Major-Gl, Bo R A, on duty, from Mhow.
Douglas Prinsep, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, from Deolali.
Walker, Lt, Bl, on promotion to 1st Batn, from 87th Fus, from Nowshera.
Hudson, Major, Bl 1st Sher Foresters, proceeding to England, from Lucknow.
Sinclair, Capt, Bo 19th Belooch, on leave, from Hyderabad, Sind.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 27.

Greame, Major, Bo A Insp of Gymnasia, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

MARCH 5.

Bayly, Major-Genl, Bo R A, on duty, to Poona.
Gubbins, Capt, Bl 3rd Cavy H C, on furlough, to England.
Hussey, Major, Bo 2nd Lan Fus, on leave, to Neemuch.
Gillespie, Bgdr-Genl, Bo Divisional Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Sandwith, Lt-Col, Bo 26th N I, on furlough, to England.
Watson, Major-Genl, Bo, retired, to England.
Powis, Major, Ms 2nd North Staff Regt, on M C, to England.
Clarke, Cndr, Mad Ord, on leave, to Madras.
Elphinstone, Lt, Bo 7th Infy, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Greig, Lt-Col, Bo 7th Infy, on leave, to England.
Sinclair, Capt, Bo 1st Belooch, on leave, to England.
Winter, Major, Mad A D C, on leave to England.
Sir Robert Pnayre, Genl, Bo Staff, to England.
Southey, Lt, Bo 3rd Belooch, on duty, to Pishin.
Maher, Surgn, Bl MS, on duty, to Allahabad.
Shuckburgh, Major, Bl Norfolk Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 6th March, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 6th instant, Fall in at the Town Hall at 4 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4 30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members walking or driving their own carriages will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors. The movements to be done at inspection parade will be practised. It is particularly requested that all members of the Corps will do their utmost to attend.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 5 30 p.m. on Monday next, the 8th instant.

It is requested that all who wish to appear before the Board of Examination for certificates at the approaching inspection will send in their names to Head-quarters as early as possible.

There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee to consider the subject of clothing at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday next, the 9th instant, at Quarter-master Soundy's.

Sergt C. Vernon, A. Company, is granted six (6) months' leave of absence from this date.

The Range at Colaba will be reserved for B.V.R. Corps on the following days:—Monday, 15th; Wednesday, 17th; Friday, 19th; Monday, 22nd; Wednesday, 24th; Friday, 26th; Monday, 29th; and Wednesday, 31st March, 1886.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

The following is published for information. Those wishing to compete are requested to send their names to Head-quarters as soon as possible:—

I. D. N. Office, Calcutta, February 28, 1886.

INDO WIMBLEDON FUND.

Sir,—Will you kindly have an early selection made of men (must be efficient Volunteers of this season) who would worthily represent your Corps with the Indian Team at Wimbledon, and submit them to a test by firing three times over the Kolnapore Cup-Ranges (200, 500, and 600 yards. Wimbledon targets scoring and positions), and forward their names, with certified register of *bona fide* scores (in detail) made in the three tries, for submission to the Committee. Names and scores should be received before the end of March. The number of men your Corps will be eligible to send will be filled according to the amount it subscribes and the shooting of the men. Those selected should all be able to obtain leave from about the 25th May to the end of August.

(Sd.) W. T. WHITEHEAD,
Hony. Secretary.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 5th March, 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Purandhar Sanitarium—Surg-Maj W F Saisnets, Medical Staff, to the medical charge, vice Surg-Major R W Hore.

With reference to G G O No 112 of the 3rd inst, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of Article 277, Pay Code, Part I:—

Lt C Tritton, Staff Corps, (Sub Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation) 24th Regt, B N I—Col G h Warden, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

With reference to Adjt-Genl's circular memorandum 2402 of the 1st Feb, 1886, Officers Commanding Rects of Bombay Infy are informed that the manuscript nominal roll of European and Native officers and the certificate relative to tents, introduced by S G O No. 117 of the 11th Nov, 1881, are no longer required.

With reference to G G O No 113 of the 3rd inst, Bgdr-Genl Gillespie, CB, is posted to the Mhow Division.

Deputy-Surgn Genl D A C Fraser, Medical Staff, whose tour of duty has expired, is directed to return to England on being relieved by Depy Surgn-Genl Hinde, C B, to travel at the public expense under para 513 (G) Transport Regulations, Part II, and para 225, Transport Regulation, Part I.

In modification of G O C No 442 of 1885 the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are detailed to proceed to England during the present trooping season:—

Malabar, 3rd April, 1886.—Surgn-Major W P Smith, Madras; and Surgn A Hewett, Bombay.

Jumna, 17th April, 1886—Surgn-Major R W Hore, and Surgn P H Fox, Bombay; and Surgn E O Millward, Bengal.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the date specified:—

Surgn-Major A Barry, M D, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 2nd March, 1886.

The six months' leave to England on private affairs, pending retirement from the service, granted to Major E A Thomas, 7th Dragoon Guards, in G O C No 532 of the 6th Nov, 1885, is extended to the 29th July, 1886.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

North Staffordshire Regt (2 Battn)—Major H H Powles,

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

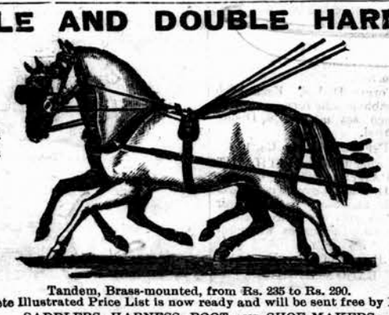
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { **BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. } P. GRANT AND SON.

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Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

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LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

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"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name "LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—

2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made**, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite **Ginger Aroma** of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy**, and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma**, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
** NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences**, is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

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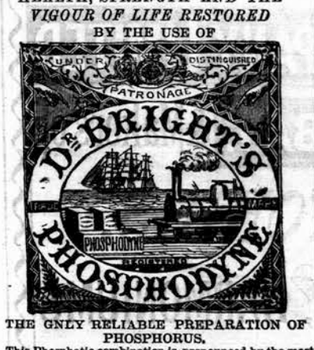

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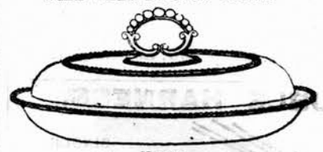

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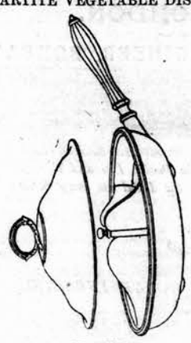

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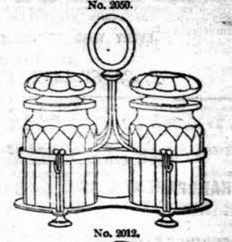

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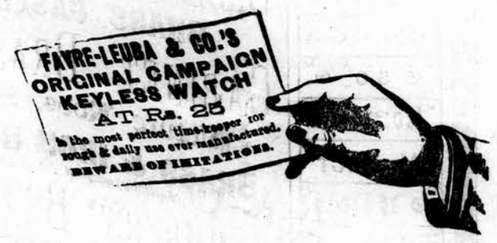
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